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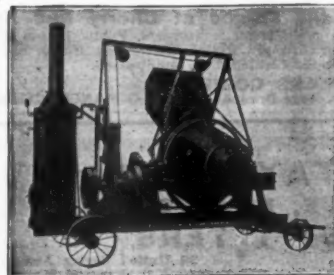
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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Elements of Field Hygiene and Sanitation" (P. Blakiston's Son and Co.: Philadelphia) is modestly described by its author, Col. Joseph H. Ford, M.C., U.S.A., as "a booklet." The work is one of the most comprehensive, simple and direct in style, and helpful to officers new to Army life that we know. The text, which runs to 248 pages, including the really excellent index, covers the "general considerations" of the title subjects, personal hygiene, the march, camps, water, the messing of troops and camp diseases with a special chapter giving illustrative regulations concerning camp hygiene and sanitation. The many illustrations showing the latest devices used in this field are most helpful to the student who, if he is a young officer, must feel grateful to Colonel Ford for the preparation of this work.

In his introduction to his little book on "Infantry Training" (George Banta Publishing Co.: Menasha, Wis.), Capt. Dale F. McDonald, U.S.A., points out that the training of the foot soldier nowadays is really the teaching of a whole group of subjects formerly unknown to the infantryman in our Service and, moreover, the implanting of the idea of a greater individual initiative than was held to be within the province of the private before the present war brought so many new ideas into military practice. It is with these ends in view that he has prepared the text of his present book, which does not merely rearrange our Infantry Regulations, but sets forth the new practice and principles in training. The book will be found of great assistance to young officers called to training duties not only for its very practical qualities but also for the soundness of its philosophy of infantry training according to the new dispensation.

"Field Book for Machine Gunners," by Capt. Edward B. Cole, U.S.M.C., is a very valuable little manual of a type of weapon that is constantly growing in importance and of which the literature is by no means overcrowded. Captain Cole's text covers his subject in all its angles, including details of trench work and includes in his book four essential tables of angles, etc. The booklet is published by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Out of his many years of experience in Polar exploration Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., has gathered together a mass of material which may be styled the technique of living in that frozen world and assembled it in a volume entitled "The Secrets of Polar Travel" (The Century Co.: New York city). The letterpress is actually, as he states, a development of the resumé of this subject laid down in his volume, "The North Pole," in which the author felt his subject had been insufficiently covered. To those who have followed Mr. Peary's adventures and final triumph in his previous books this text will be familiar matter, but, nevertheless, it has the fascination and thrill that are always connected with such adventures and hardships as he and his men had in their several voyages of exploration.

The publication of the University of Chicago Press, entitled "Quartermaster and Ordnance Supply," is a guide to the principles of the supply service of the U.S. Army prepared by the civilian instructors of the Army Supply Service Course at the University of Chicago. This course, which was suggested by a sub-committee of the Council of National Defense and approved by the Ordnance Department and the Q.M.C. of the Army, has now been given for the third time, so that its practical aspect has been well tested. The text in the book is the subject-matter of the courses and will prove an excellent guide to students of "Army Supply Work."

"What Sammy's Doing" (George Banta Publishing Co.: Menasha, Wis.) is a "pictorial sketch of the soldier's life" written by Major James A. Moss and Capt. William H. Waldron, U.S.A. It tells, for the folks back home, with pictures as well as text, just what the boy of the family does from the time he reaches a camp or cantonment until he is fairly on his way to being a real soldier.

"Seven Hundred French Terms for American Field Artillerymen" is another contribution by the military spirit fostered by Yale University to the education of the men of the Service whose special arm is indicated by the title of this handy manual. Professor Edward Bliss Reed, instructor in the R.O. training corps at Yale, has compiled the list of words and Lieut. Col. Robert M. Danford, U.S.A., has written a foreword for the booklet calling attention to its usefulness now that our men are to share in the flesh the comradeship they have always felt for their brothers-in-arms of the French army.

No. 4, Vol. ix, of Army Alterations dated Oct. 1, 1917, has just been issued by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo.

One of the most practical and helpful text-books on map sketching we have seen is "Military Panoramic Sketching" (Franklin Hudson Publishing Co.: Kansas City, Mo.), by Major J. J. Fulmer, U.S.A. Major Fulmer has adopted the very excellent plan, hitherto unused in books of instruction in this very necessary branch of military art, of printing a photograph of an expanse of terrain and below it an outline drawing of the same country, thus giving the most practical kind of illustration and guidance to the young military student in the teaching of the vital principles of representation and elimination. Lieut. Col. M. L. Walker, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has written an introduction to the book, in the course of which he says that "the Services should feel grateful to the author for such a valuable and timely addition to our military literature."

Lieut. Col. E. L. Gruber, Field Art., N.A., has just completed a revised and enlarged edition of his "Notes on the 3-Inch Gun Materiel and Field Artillery Equipment" that was originally compiled for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of Yale University. The pamphlet (which bears the imprint of The Yale Co-op., New Haven, Conn.) is written with the object of "familiarizing the field artilleryman with the correct use and care of the materiel with which his organization is equipped, giving him both a theoretical and practical knowledge which will enable him to perform his duties intelligently and satisfactorily, and to obtain from the materiel the highest degree of mechanical efficiency."

The Commission on Training Camp Activities of the Army and Navy Departments has issued a little pamphlet containing sixty-nine "Songs of the Soldiers and Sailors, U.S." that has been prepared for the use of the men in the Services. It is published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, and sells for fifteen cents to those in the Services.

In "Best O' Luck" (George H. Doran Co.: New York city) Alexander McClintock, of the Canadian army, tells a soldier's story of his training days and his experiences fighting in the trenches and touches his narrative everywhere with strokes of American humor. It is a pity he

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blots his story with his tactless comments on King George, who paid the author a great compliment and is ill-requited for it in these pages.

Capt. Howard A. Giddings, U.S.V., has brought out a new edition of his "Handbook of Military Signalling" that was first issued in 1896. The text has been brought up to date and puts all information concerning signalling at the hands of students in very convenient form. It is published by D. Appleton and Co.: New York city.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The A B C of Cooking. Moffat, Yard and Co., New York city.

Hospital French. Translated by Ernest Perrin. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York city.

French Vade Mecum. By Leon Delbos. Librairie Hachette and Cie., Paris.

The American Soldier in France. By George Nestler Tricoche. Edward T. Miller Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Rhymes of the Rookies. By W. E. Christian. Ft. Collins Publishing Co., Ft. Collins, Colo.

Nouveaux Dialogues, Français-Anglais. Par Richard et Quetin. Hachette and Cie., Paris.

Soldiers' Service Dictionary. Edited by Frank H. Vizetelly. Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York city.

A Dictionary of English and French Military Terms. By Albert Barrere. Librairie Hachette and Cie., London, England.

Military Expressions in English, French and German. Compiled by E. G. A. Beckwith. Hachette and Co., London and Paris.

Household Organization for War Service. By Thetta Quay Franks. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York city.

The Peril of Prussianism. By Douglas Wilson Johnson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York city.

The British Shipping Industry. By Edgar Crammond. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York city.

The Adventure of Death. By Robert W. McKenna. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York city.

The Sands of Fate. By Sir Thomas Barclay. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

THE SERVICE MAGAZINES.

In accordance with its announced plan of discontinuing the Journal of the Military Service Institution with the November-December issue, that event has taken place and the familiar blue cover will no more appear until such time as "sufficient funds shall be received from any source to enable such resumption." In the last number of the Journal, the last only for the immediate present, we hope, appears the third part of "The Punitive Articles of War," by Nathan William MacChesney, U.S.R.; a report on "The Second Italian Winter Campaign" (Dec., 1916, to March, 1917), prepared from confidential sources; another instalment of "The Weather and War," by Professor Robert De C. Ward of Harvard; the final part of the study of "The Quebec Campaign of 1759," by Major Robert E. Wyllie, C.A.C.; and a study of "The Rochefort Expedition of 1757," by the same officer.

The chief article in point of importance at the present time in the November issue of The Infantry Journal is "Training of Recruits in Time of War." This long and elaborately detailed study is translated by Lieut. Col. Edward L. Gruber, Field Art., N.A. (U.S.A.), from the original by a company commander of a Hanoverian infantry regiment. Colonel Gruber points out in his introductory note that the Germans now are trying to accomplish in three months' training what was done in six months in peace times in the way of training a soldier. This study should be full of hints to all officers engaged in training troops and is also illuminating as showing how the enemy handles his men before they go into the trenches. George T. Fry contributes a defense of the U.S. Army and its officers against the common attacks of the ignorant civilian; and Major Allen J. Greer, G.S., U.S.A., writes on "A General Staff Corps for Our Army." The Journal reproduces a lecture on "Bayonet Training" delivered by Capt. Allan L. Briggs, U.S.A., before the officers' student class at Leon Springs, Texas; and an article written by Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., for the American Patriot.

Major Gen. William Harding Carter, U.S.A., in a paper entitled "Forward" in the October number of the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association discusses the lessons that are to be learned from this war, after it is ended, the need of our making the National Army a permanent feature of our military system, and of the doing away with the National Guard as it existed previous to being federalized. Major Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., contributes a study on "Experimental Night Firing"; Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Jones, 13th Cav., collates "Some Notes on Forage"; and there is reproduced a letter on the subject of Cavalry equipment written by the late Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A.; Capt. O. C. Troxel, 10th Cav., tells in "The 10th Cavalry in Mexico" how that regiment "lived on the country."

Practically the entire letterpress in the October number of the International Military Digest is devoted to topics germane to the war abroad. The matter of the reorganization of the divisions in the Armies of the United States is only briefly noted owing to the fact that when this number was in course of preparation that matter had not advanced to the stage where it could be treated with the thoroughness the editors of the Digest insist on, a policy that is one of the many that add to the value and importance of this monthly.

The greater part of the November number of the Military Surgeon is devoted to an account of the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States held at the Medical Officers' training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Oct. 9-10. Together with the presidential address made by Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue, U.S.P.H.S., a roster of new members is printed and a symposium on the subject of "How the Medical Military Services of the Government May Best Co-operate in Time of War." Col. Louis A. LaGarde M.C., U.S.A., presented the views of the Army; P. A. Surg. W. E. Eaton, U.S.N., for the Navy; and Asst. Surg. Gen. William Colby Rucker, U.S.P.H.S., for the Public Health Service. Other articles in this issue are "A Study of Several Thousand Physical Examinations of Officers and Applicants for Commissions," by Lieut. Calvert H. Goddard, M.C., U.S.A., and "Some Aero-Medical Observations," by Major Ralph M. Greene, M. C., N.G. Fla.

"The drinking of water at frequent intervals while on long hikes is not recommended by U.S. Marines stationed here," says a Marine Corps note from Quantico, Va. "While the average man should consume, according to medical authorities, from two to three quarts a day, troops on the march should drink this amount at regu-

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lar periods and not sip a mouthful at a time, say the Marine officers. In Haiti, the Philippines and other countries where the Marines have been compelled to hike long and hard, men who constantly sipped at their canteens were the first to become exhausted. On the contrary, the men who drank their fill every two or three hours and not between times, proved to be the best hikers."

VIEWS OF TWO GERMAN EXPERTS.

Captain Persius, naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, notes a growing impatience among Germans with the results of the submarine campaign, registered in a swelling flood of letters demanding an answer to the question, "When shall we have England beaten?" He throws cold water on the optimistic and warns them against accepting as reliable figures on destroyed tonnage, including those apparently German, and other statistical material. Captain Persius says that with the 1917 harvest and the imports of grain the food problem can scarcely become a motive, for the next six months at least, to make Great Britain inclined to conclude peace. He holds that the submarine question for the British will be not "Can we continue the war?" but "Will it pay?"

Lieut. Gen. von Ardenne, military critic of the same journal, has written an account of the recent British offensive in Flanders from that front. No way, he says, has been devised to prevent the "fire roller," as the Germans term the moving barrage, from making slow and steady gains. He reports the German losses as very heavy if an attempt is made to hold the front line trenches in force, while a thin line adds to the speed of the British advance.

"The suffering of the defenders in the front line," General von Ardenne writes, "composed of shell holes almost filled with water, are such that the men must be relieved every two days, instead of every week or ten days as last year. The infantry now spends two days on the firing line, two in support and two in reserve until relieved. The German artillery is so numerically inferior to the British that it is seldom relieved, and as it cannot dig in owing to the boggy terrain it must fire without cover. The conditions in the shell holes are such that men falling into the center of them are lost unless assisted. Horses breaking into the morass are shot because it is impossible to extricate them. German counter attacks can traverse the fire roller only by small detachments in single file. The loss is slight if the maneuver succeeds—otherwise!"

ADVICE FROM ABROAD.

Major Edward Ohnstad, assistant chief of staff, 27th Division, National Guard, recently received an interesting and instructive letter from an officer in the military Service of the United States, who has been visiting the battle front in France and Belgium, from which we make the following extracts:

"Much attention was paid to the method of relief and comfort of the men. Hot meals were served three times a day and the men themselves are required to keep neatly dressed. So far as possible they require men to keep their shoes cleaned, their buttons polished and so forth. It was said this helped to keep up the morale. The British officers informed me they attempted to have their men shave every day.

"The officers' messes were excellent. They made an attempt to dress for dinner. In the matter of dress, I was greatly embarrassed in this respect. We took with us our oldest clothes and on arrival found that both British and French officers made a great point of looking as spick and span as possible all the time. When entertaining at dinner they wore white collars and cuffs. Celluloid collars and cuffs were much in vogue, because the laundry problem is a serious and difficult one, particularly so far as starched linen is concerned.

"Take plenty of matches and tobacco. Soap is at a premium, so take plenty of that. You can send parcel post packages home and have such packages sent to you. The Post Office Department sells money orders. The rate of exchange is greater for government checks than for gold or paper money. Any bank will cash a government check, as will the quartermaster and some of the postal stations. You can probably arrange for a personal checking account in Paris with the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, but these personal checks in France can only be cashed in person at the bank on which drawn. A good financial arrangement is to have your pay vouchers, for say December and January, with the depot quartermaster at Washington, to be placed to your credit, when due, with some bank or mail direct to an individual as you prefer, and cash February on the other side, and so on in same ratio as that. Put in a pay voucher for foreign service pay only each month on the other side. In cashing your pay vouchers in France the quartermaster will give you any number of checks. There are banks in all the small towns and they are glad to cash these checks.

"More attention is paid to training in the School of the Soldier and Squad than we have ever attempted, or I should say than we have attempted in recent years. Every man must have thorough and careful physical training. The instructor should be one who has had special training under some one trained very carefully in that system.

"The French do not pay much attention to set-up. The British do and so will we. Indifferent or incompetent instructors fail to bring out the disciplinary value of this class of instruction. Everything possible should be done to develop agility and endurance. You can do no better than follow the course laid down in 'Field Physical Training of the Soldier, War Dept., 1917.' Bayonet fighting instruction should also be given by specialists in this line and should follow the system laid down in 'Notes on Bayonet Training, March, 1917.' The average company officer will not do. He must be an especially trained instructor. Classes should be small, not more than twenty to fifty at a time.

"Every man must be a rifleman, a good shot, know how to throw hand grenades, have some knowledge of the rifle grenade, know something about the auto rifle, have individual training in patrolling, scouting and so forth. When the soldiers are well trained in the School of the Soldier you can adopt any formation such as the French use with very little difficulty. If well trained it will not take more than four or five days to be efficient therein. I would not permit any man to be instructed in bayonet fighting, grenade throwing, auto rifles or physical training except by a specially trained instructor.

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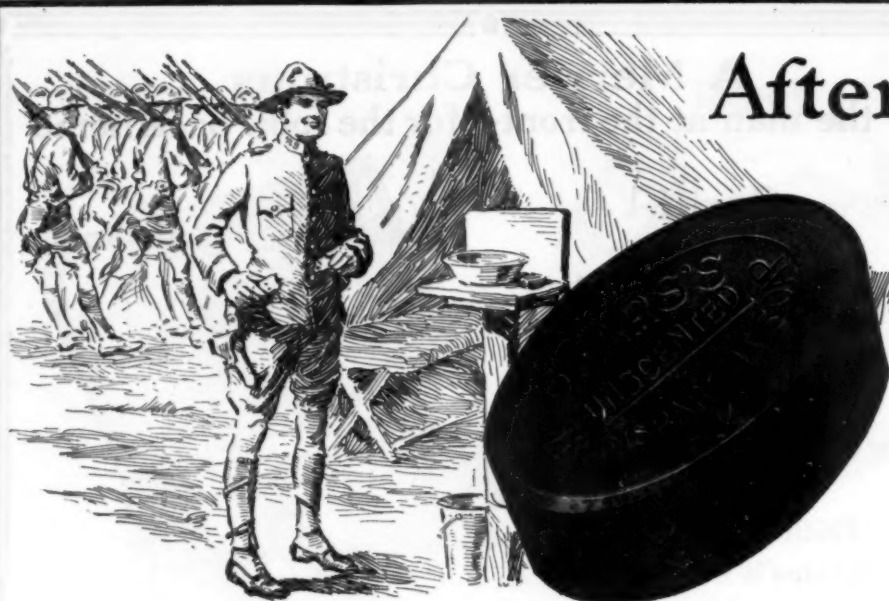
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Buy at your usual toilet supply store: Pears' Unscented Soap, 15c a cake; \$1.65 a box of a dozen. Pears' Glycerine Soap (scented), 20c a cake in single cakes or boxes of three; \$2.25 a box of a dozen.

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If you wish to test Pears' for little expense, Walter Janvier, 419 Canal Street, New York (Pears' United States Agent), will send you a trial cake of the unscented for 4c in stamps.

For the Army Woman

Pears' Otto of Rose Toilet Soap, as supplied by Royal Warrant to the King and Queen of England and the King of Spain, is perfumed with the delicate attar of roses—the most exquisite toilet soap made. Price, 75c a cake.

No one man can be a specialist in all of these things in the short time we have to prepare.

"The type and manner of saluting sought is that used by our very best soldiers. So if you have any doubt as to what the correct salute is keep that in mind. I would insist that the men in ranks, at ease or at rest, must always stand squarely on both feet, with legs apart, and never with their hands in front of their bodies. If the man has a rifle in his hands let him hold that with one hand, and have the other one at his side or behind his back. Of course, never with his hands in his pockets.

"Every platoon commander should know intimately every man in his platoon. He should be their father-confessor. The captain also must know his men and should be appealed to in matters which the platoon commander cannot adjust."

A PREPAREDNESS PLAN IN 1898.

An address on "The Colleges and National Defense" made nearly twenty years ago presented a plea for military preparedness that was "truly prophetic in view of the present plan of training officers," writes a correspondent, who sends a copy of it. It was delivered by Dr. Charles W. Dabney, as president of the University of Tennessee, before the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, at a meeting in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 15, 1898, and later issued as a Department of Agriculture circular.

The law establishing land-grant colleges, Dr. Dabney said, was passed at a time when the country was in the midst of a terrible civil war. The supporters of the Union had learned through bitter experience that the great need of the Army was trained officers. The second purpose of these colleges, one that was almost as prominent in the mind of the founder—Senator Morrill, author of the law—as was industrial education, was the education of young men in military matters, who might render their country efficient service in any future emergency. Experience in the war with Spain showed that the time had arrived when we must bring these national colleges back to their original principles and make them do the full work for which they were established. They must do their part in training officers for the greater Army and Navy which was to protect our new dependencies. The land-grant colleges had by no means failed in the past of their duty in respect to military education. Had they been helped more and been encouraged more by Congress they would doubtless have done much more. Dr. Dabney continued:

"The failure of the National Guard in many of our states was a matter of surprise and mortification; but when we consider that in a majority of the states their officers had had no experience whatever in field work, or even in the occasional encampments, which are little better than picnics, we can not blame them. If we would have a reserve of experienced officers we must take the young men from the colleges and give them practical training. What the student needs is an incentive to take the special course in military training, through which he will become qualified to serve his country. This might be accomplished by giving them special diplomas as military graduates, which would entitle them to commissions in time of war, brevet commissions

in the National Guard of the states, actual commissions in the National Guard, or commissions as officers of a national reserve. Some of them should be given appointments in the Service Schools, where they could get advanced professional training. The land-grant and other military colleges are already turning out a sufficient number of noble young men who have had the preliminary military training. A method must be found to keep up their interest in military science and give them the experience necessary to make them efficient officers.

"The following measures have been suggested: First, give commissions in the Regular Army to all the honor graduates (say two or three from each college each year). This would promote a healthful competition among all the military students. Send these young men to the Army Service Schools for further training, and then take them into the Army. Secondly, reorganize the National Guard or establish a national reserve. The National Guard should be regularly inspected by the War Department, and an appropriation sufficient should be made, large enough to permit of frequent encampments and maneuvers of sufficient length to give the officers and men good training in the field. The difficulties of joint co-operation between the National Government and the states may be so great, however, as to render this plan impracticable. In that case the only solution will be a national reserve army, officered by the graduates of these colleges and drilled at regular intervals. The time has come when the Government should recognize the military departments of these colleges as actual military colleges. The military department can no longer be regarded as a plaything. These colleges deserve, both by reason of their services and the needs of the nation itself, to receive the careful attention and earnest support of Congress."

LIBERTY LOAN NOTES.

From camp, 38th Division, Hattiesburg, Miss., a correspondent writes: "Permit me to quote the following from a memorandum sent out from headquarters Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass., Oct. 29, 1917, —re second Liberty Loan subscriptions: 'The largest subscription in any single company was in Co. E, 19th Cav., P.F.A.; strength 213; subscribers 211; per cent. 99; committee, Capt. P. S. Gage.' In view of a note published in your issue of Nov. 10 in regard to the organization making the largest showing in this matter, I believe our figures change this somewhat. In behalf of the organization, and the interest which I'm sure it would create when shown on its bulletin board, I should be much obliged if its record in this connection could be shown in your columns at an early date." Company E, of the 19th Cavalry, which was formerly at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is now Battery E, 77th Field Art., at Hattiesburg; Capt. P. S. Gage commanding.

The order of standing of the first fifteen organizations on the Canal Zone, with the average amount subscribed per man follows: 8th Co., Fort Amador, \$218; Machine-gun Co., 29th Inf., \$212; Medical Dept., 29th Inf., \$205; Co. I, 33d Inf., \$192; Co. E, 33d Inf., \$174; Hqrs. Co., 5th Inf., \$174; Machine-gun Co., 33d Inf.,

\$173; Q.M. Detachment, Fort De Lesseps, \$169; Ordnance Dept., Fort Amador, \$168; Co. F, 5th Inf., \$168; Supply Troop, 12th Cav., \$168; Co. H, 29th Inf., \$164; Q.M. Detachment, Fort Amador, \$163; 4th Co., Fort Sherman, \$157; Medical Dept., Corozal, \$155. The total subscription of the leading organization, the 8th (Mine) Company, was \$24,750; Capt. Levin H. Campbell, commanding company; 1st Serg. David Smith.

Each post had its enlisted cartoonist for illustrating its moving pictures and many of the cartoons were very cleverly drawn and amusing, particularly one in the 29th Infantry depicting one soldier upon discharge who had purchased a Liberty Bond, and another who hadn't. Each man in one of the regiments found under his plate at breakfast an appeal to "swat Kaiser Bill" by buying a bond.

The officers and enlisted men of the Panama Canal Department subscribed handsomely to the second Liberty Loan, writes a correspondent there. The total amount subscribed was \$1,133,250, or an average of \$104 per man. As soon as Col. G. F. Landers, C.A.C., the department commander, received cable instructions to institute the campaign, he appointed a committee consisting of Capt. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C., the department judge advocate, and the adjutants of the various military posts on the Canal Zone, as follows: Capt. Herman Glade, 5th Inf.; Truman W. Garrithers, 33d Inf.; David McC. McKell, C.A.C.; Lincoln B. Chambers, C.A.C.; Erle M. Wilson, 29th Inf.; Felix Emmanuelli, P.R. Inf.; James W. Lyon, C.A.C.; Howard Eager, 4th F.A.; and Lieut. Clifford D. Hindle, C.A.C.

The committee was instructed to institute a vigorous campaign, and the adjutants through the company commanders and certain selected enlisted men in each organization started the necessary machinery, reporting daily to department headquarters the amount of the local subscription. Campaign headquarters telephoned each day the results to the various posts and by use of the moving pictures and the Panama City press kept everyone advised of the standing of the organizations. The first subscription received was \$1,000 from the Machine-gun Company of the Porto Rico Regiment. Competition between the regiments and the coast defenses, and between organizations in each of these units was very keen. A joint Army and Panama Canal mass meeting was held Saturday evening, Oct. 20, at the Balboa Baseball Stadium, where addresses were delivered by the governor, the Panama Canal, the department commander, and others. Free railroad transportation was provided by The Panama Canal, and more than eight thousand soldiers and civilians were present. Oct. 24 was a Liberty Loan holiday throughout the isthmus and was the closing day of the campaign. The order of standing of the various posts, and the amount subscribed per man, was as follows:

Post—Total—Average: Camp at Gatun, \$152,000, \$129; camp at Gaillard, \$196,700, \$127; Fort Amador, \$161,700, \$117; Fort De Lesseps, \$14,000, \$111; Fort Sherman, \$80,700, \$111; Quarry Heights, \$21,350, \$106; camp at Empire, \$151,100, \$103; Corozal, \$136,250, \$90; camp at Otis, \$168,300, \$85; Fort Randolph, \$40,300, \$80.

An experimental aviation station has been established by the Navy Department opposite the Washington Navy Yard across the Anacostia River. A hangar measuring

100 by 200 feet, has been completed eighteen days after the work was started.

THE QUARTERMASTER CAMP.

The commanding officer of Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Lieut. Col. F. L. Munson, has issued telegraphic orders postponing the appearance of the first contingent of second lieutenants until provisions can be made for their messing. While the camp is rapidly approaching completion, some unexpected delay has made it impossible to call in the student officers and men for some days. The instruction work is rapidly approaching completion. The first edition of text books for the officers' corps are in process of being mimeographed. There are to be six text books printed for the officers. The officers who are to be trained in the general quartermaster's duties will complete five of these texts. The special officers in finance will complete a special text on finance and accounting and the one on administration.

The administration building of the educational department has taken on the air of a publishing house, there being proofreaders, checkers, pressmen, assemblers, stencil cutters and binders. Each department is in the hands of an expert drawn from either civil or military life and each text book is being written by a corps of men who have had long, practical training in the division about which they are writing. The courses for the enlisted personnel are also giving rise to two text books, one on the motortruck and one on the motorcycle; both of which are in process of preparation and will eventually find their way into printed form.

THEATRICALS AT PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1917.

One of the especially interesting and successful features of the second Plattsburg training camp has been the series of entertainments given at the Camp Theater. Lieut. M. L. Fulcher, of the Headquarters Staff, who was detailed by Col. Paul A. Wolf, U.S.A., as managing director of the theater, has presented a series of current dramatic productions from Broadway; in each instance the original company and entire scenic and lighting equipments have been brought to Plattsburg Barracks for the one performance by special train of Pullmans and baggage cars.

The series opened with "Mary's Ankle," the May Tully farce, with Irene Fenwick, Walter Jones, Zelda Sears and the Bijou Theater cast. This was followed by Laurette Taylor and her company in "Out There," the cast including Lynn Fontanne and J. W. Kerrigan. The third attraction was the original production of "The Man Who Came Back," with Henry Hull and Laura Walker, from the Forty-eighth Street Theater. This was followed by "Good Gracious, Annabelle," with Lola Fisher, May Vokes and Edwin Nicander; "Hitchy Koo," with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace LaRue and Rock and White; Billie Burke in "The Rescuing Angel"; Jane Cowl in "Lilac Time"; Laura Hope Crews in "Romance and Arabella"; "The Country Cousin," with Alexander Carlisle; "The Very Idea," with Richard Bennett and Ernest Truex; and Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart," with her original New York and London cast, including H. Reeves Smith and Violet Cooper.

The New York managers through whose courtesy these attractions have been seen at Plattsburg are W. H. Woods, George C. Tyler and Klaw & Erlanger, William A. Brady, Arthur Hopkins, Raymond Hitchcock and E. Ray Goetz. The Messrs. Selwyn, Joseph Riter, Anderson & Weber and Sam McKee arranged the several all-star vaudeville bills which have been presented at the camp.

The visiting artists have been entertained during their stay at the camp at Quarters No. 20 by Major Ware, Major Carroll B. Hodges, Major Boschen, Captain Schroeder, Captain Lang and Lieutenant Fulcher, with Captain Waterman and Lieutenant Poire as guests and Mrs. Waterman as hostess.

A modern stage has been built in the gymnasium, with raised seats, seating approximately 3,000. The evening lectures and conferences during the week have been held in the camp theater; also song contests and indoor athletic meets. Special scenery was built, and also interior sets were furnished by David Belasco and A. H. Woods, while the special lighting equipment was from the Ward Leonard Company and the New York Calcium Light Company, and the pianos from the Charles M. Stieff Company and the Henry F. Miller Company. Incidental music has been furnished by the Fort Totten Coast Artillery Band, which is at present stationed at Plattsburg Barracks.

NOTES FROM CAMP GREENE.

Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., Nov. 13, 1917.

Camp Greene is now a Regular Army camp. All the regiments that are under orders to come here have arrived. Col. Leon S. Roudiez, commanding the 47th Infantry, led the regiments from Syracuse. The following Infantry regiments have arrived to date: 4th, 7th, 30th, 38th, 39th, 50th, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st. The 61st was the last to arrive. All these regiments are from Syracuse or Gettysburg.

With the departure of General Wedgwood, National Guard, Colonel Jones, 7th Inf., assumed command. Capt. Rupert L. Purdon, 4th Inf., is camp adjutant; Colonel Roudiez, 47th Inf., is second in command. All regiments are comfortably situated. The camp is complete in every respect. A little more ground for drill purposes would be appreciated by most regiments, however. The 47th Infantry is best located. It has three large parade grounds where battalion parades are held three times a week and regimental review once.

The following French officers and non-commissioned officers are on duty at this camp: Capt. Edward Dupont, specialist in grenades; Lieuts. Maximi Bucher, Field Art.; A. Rene Dael, Auto Rifle; Jean Baptiste Auguste, Field Fortification; Jacques Mannie Bouchoux, Liaison; Sergeants Leon Lexus, Liaison; Henchle, Field Art.; Gutard, Grenades; Ruellan, Auto Rifle; Comt, Field Fortification. These officers and non-commissioned officers are all attached to the 47th Infantry.

Colonel Roudiez has been put in charge of the instruction of trench warfare in this camp. Under his direction the French officers are constructing an excellent course of trenches. It will be the aim of Colonel



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Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas.
Camp Taliaferro, Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Niagara, New York.
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Allentown, Pa.
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Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Camp Mills, Mineola, N.Y.
Camp Upton, Patchogue, N.Y.
Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.
Fort Ethan Allen, Burlington, Vt.
Camp Warden McLean, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Camp Greenleaf, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. (Lavenstein Corp., Repr., 145 Sycamore St.)
Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.
Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.
Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y.

Roudiez to utilize these different specialists to develop specialist instructors in the different regiments.

The people of Charlotte are making special effort to be nice to the soldiers. Members of the Southern Manufacturers' Club and the Country Club have secured cards for the officers and membership is tendered them at a reduced rate. The Saturday night dance at the Country Club resembles more a military formation than it does civil.

Colonel Roudiez addressed the Chamber of Commerce last week on the "Value of Earnestness, Steadfastness and Patriotism." Among the out-of-town guests were Senator Overman and Congressmen Webb and Kitchin. Colonel Butts and Captain Dupont, French army, delivered addresses at a mass meeting held Sunday. The 47th Infantry band furnished the music. This band has already gained an enviable reputation and its services are constantly in demand.

The following appreciation of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., in the Army and Navy Gazette of Nov. 3 will interest and amuse his friends: "Until the United States entered the war General Scott, not General Pershing, was the most familiar military figure in the United States, General Wood not excepted. This was due to the fact that he served in the Civil War, which for fifty-seven years was the greatest stimulus to American historical perspective. There is no parallel here, nor will there be until the war is over, for the influence which General Scott exercised in his own country. He was a national figure, as, to our shame be it said, Lord Roberts never was nor Lord Kitchener till August, 1914. Then General Scott made a distinguished record in Indian wars, of which there were several in the two decades following the Civil War, all of them caused by the corruption of the Reservation system. The soldiers, as distinct from the politicians, were invariably trusted by the Indian, and so to them fell the task of arranging peace terms. When he performed it General Scott was singularly successful, because to knightliness he added so much sympathy with the Indians that he invented a sign language for the purposes of negotiation which they understood. It will be remembered that when the Mexican trouble was at its worst the Government at Washington turned to General Scott, for not only was he familiar with frontier warfare, but his name was one to conjure with on both sides of the Rio Grande. For many years General Scott was Chief of the Staff of the American Army, and was one of the members of the Commission which the United States sent to Russia soon after the Revolution." General Scott deserves all the pleasant things said of him, but as he was graduated from West Point in 1876 it may surprise him to learn of his Civil War service; and his achievements were in mastering the Indian sign language rather than in the invention of that ancient means of intercommunication between tribes of differing tongues.

Prompted by the gift of a pair of binoculars to the U.S. Navy, made by J. F. Heffebower, of Sawtelle, Cal., who is a Civil War veteran, the Navy Department issued an announcement on Nov. 15 quoting Mr. Heffebower's letter and adding: "This letter has suggested to the Navy Department the availability of a large number of binoculars, spyglasses and telescopes now in private hands throughout the country. The Navy is in need of binoculars, spyglasses and telescopes. It is believed that many owners would gladly turn them over to the Government for use in the war. It makes little difference how old these glasses are, so long as they are in serviceable condition. As the Government cannot accept property or services without compensation, one dollar will be paid for each glass accepted. They should be forwarded direct to the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, care of Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C. Prompt acknowledgement will be made. Any glasses received that cannot be of real use to the Navy will be returned to the sender. It is requested that a tag bearing the name and address of the donor be securely attached to the glasses."

Postmaster Patten, of New York city, advises patrons of the post office who intend to purchase money orders as Christmas presents for their friends in European countries to obtain them by Dec. 1, or as soon thereafter as convenient. Owing to the war in Europe all mails for that continent are subject to censorship and delay in transit and the transmission of money orders is likely to take longer than usual, even if intended for payment in countries not actually in war, and allowance should be made accordingly. For the U.S. Expeditionary Forces in Europe, money orders may be issued at domestic rates, and on domestic forms, payable at the United States Mail Agency in France. Payment will be made promptly at headquarters of the agency or at the branch assigned to the military unit to which the payee belongs. Remitters, in applying for such money orders, should designate, in the form of application, the office of payment as follows: "U.S. Army Postal Service." The name of the payee, the regiment and company or other organization to which the payee belongs should follow.

From Camp Dix, N.J., Lieut. Col. Edgar T. Collins, U.S.A., writes: "The story printed in the New York Times of Nov. 14 and reprinted in your issue of the 17th, relative to the vandalism of German troops in Peking in 1900, is incorrect in so far as it pertains to me. I never had the honor of serving on General Chaffee's staff nor was I in China in 1900. The incident was, I believe, quite generally known throughout the Service, but how the New York Times came to connect me with it I am at a loss to know."

Owing to increase in postage, on and after Dec. 1, 1917, the charge of postage on copies of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL sent to foreign countries at foreign rates of postage will be three cents a copy or \$1.50 a year; to Canada two cents a copy or \$1 a year. The foregoing does not apply to mail for the American Expeditionary Forces, which is mailed at domestic rates of postage.

An order was received at the Boston Navy Yard on Nov. 21 to enroll 5,000 more Naval Reserves in the First Naval District. Incidentally, there came an order to call into active service nearly all of the Reservists who are at present on the rolls but unassigned to duty. The reason for this action is not made known.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1917.

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A SLANDER OF THE OLD ARMY.

An unwarranted attack on the United States Army is made in the New York Evening Journal in its issue of Nov. 19, when it says in an editorial printed in large type: "The soldier of yesterday, the hired mercenary, went into the Army because he did not want to work in civil life or because he could not compete."

Nothing could be more slanderous of the fine body of officers and men who have composed our little Regular Army since it was first organized in 1789 to the present time, and no true American editor should permit such a statement to be printed in his paper. It was the Regular Army of yesterday that made possible the early organization of the great armies of to-day, as its trained officers were scattered throughout commands of the National Army and the National Guard in important offices. Large numbers of enlisted men of the Regular Army, efficient and thoroughly trained soldiers of long experience, were advanced to commissioned rank, both in the Regular Army and the National Army. If it were not for the Army of yesterday the training of our armies of to-day would have been well nigh impossible, to bring them to the degree of efficiency necessary to meet the trained troops of the enemy at a critical time.

It is untrue that the men in the Army as a body have enlisted because they did not want to work in civil life. The larger proportion have enlisted because they liked soldiering, and they have proved themselves capable, self-respecting men. Large numbers on leaving the Army have risen to high positions in civil life, and others who continued in the Service have won high position in the Army. Do the New York Journal and other newspapers of the Hearst chain of papers that have over a period of some years cast aspersions on our Regular Army put such men as Gens. Adna R. Chaffee, David L. Brainard, William A. Glassford, Charles F. Humphrey, Louis H. Carpenter, James W. Scully, Henry W. Wessells, Theodore Schwan, John W. Clous, William H. Bisbee, Chambers McKibbin, Theodore A. Baldwin and hundreds of other notable officers, including the large numbers appointed from civil life in the class of "hired mercenaries" who entered the Army to avoid work? Yet these and hundreds of other Regular Army officers of note first began their military careers as enlisted men in the Regular Army and were a part of the Army of yesterday. The same Army has furnished hundreds of officers from its enlisted men. The Army of yesterday also included thousands of West Pointers, in high and low commands, and did these go to West Point because they did not want to "work" in civil life? Let anyone who thinks so try the course of rigid and arduous training that a West Pointer must undergo.

It was the Army of yesterday that made possible the development of our great country, when the tide of emigration set West. It has ever been ready in national calamities as well as in war. In any great calamity or flood, earthquake or fire devastation the Army was the first agency called upon to give food and shelter to the unfortunates. In the terrible winter campaigns against the Indians in the 'seventies and 'eighties, the handful of

poorly supplied, poorly paid men, performed the most heroic duty on the plains, amid untold hardships and sufferings until they finally defeated the enemy. These men were a part of the Army of yesterday. The first men of Pershing's Army in France, killed on the battle front, belonged to the Army of yesterday, which the New York Journal so despises, classing brave soldiers as hired mercenaries, too lazy to work in civil life. The Regular Army of yesterday, and the Regular Army of to-day are one and the same except in size. The Army always has been an honor to the nation, as it is to-day. It was a volunteer Army yesterday, as it is to-day, officers and men entering it voluntarily, and it is essentially an Army of the people. Malicious slurs on the dead and the living of the Regular Army, who have served the country so faithfully and well, deserve to be suppressed, especially in war time.

"NEWS FROM THE FRONT."

It is an unquestionable statement that the United States never went to war with so many professional journalists engaged in its service professionally as in the one that Army officers are referring to at present as the "War of 1917." And we have never had a war that has been so badly "reported." All soldiers and serious military students know that it is quite as necessary to keep up the morale of a nation as it is to maintain the morale of a nation's fighting men. And they also know that so far as the people at home are concerned there is nothing so helpful toward this end as simple direct reports of movements at "the front." A classical recent instance of this was furnished by England at the beginning of the present war, despite the fact that England is notorious for mishandling military and naval news in war time. Although the Germans drove the first British expeditionary force halfway across Belgium and almost to the gates of Paris the now famous "Eye Witness" sent those daily reports of the retreat from Mons in a style so frank, clear cut and illuminating that they will always remain as superb illustrations of war correspondence at its highest estate. In contradistinction to this we had the experience of the British Admiralty's bungling of the news of the battle of Jutland, when, for twenty-four hours, the world believed that the German High Seas Fleet had almost annihilated Britain's navy. England has learned her lesson that the people want to know the truth about the troops and the ships. And now we have General Maurice's admirable weekly reports and comments on the fighting on land to hearten us along with our other Allies.

One of the finest traits of human nature is that it shows at its best, as a rule, in adversity. England, France, Rumania, Italy, all have proved this more than once in the present war and, so far as the war news is concerned, they have been told the truth and told it quickly. But with us it would appear our professional journalists connected with the Committee on Public Information have not yet learned this salutary lesson. Not even the British Admiralty's delay in reporting the Jutland battle could compare with the way we learned of the German submarine attack on Rear Admiral Gleaves's convoy. Any practical newspaper man is willing to admit that no one can report a sea fight so convincingly as the naval officer in command. Yet we know what was done to the report of the attack on that convoy! It is not too much to say that the faith of the American people in the U.S. Navy was lowered immeasurably by that bombastic, unconvincing report of an engagement that was carried out splendidly by our officers and men. This policy of lack of judgment in handling naval news was further illustrated when the news came that one of our patrol fleet in European waters was sunk. Instead of reporting the name of the craft at once, to the great relief of everyone with a relative in the American Navy, that information has never been published. Thus when the U.S.S. Alcedo was sunk many papers announced that vessel as our first loss.

Our news of land warfare is quite as badly handled. The War Department and the Committee on Public Information apparently have not thought it worth while as yet to issue daily bulletins of permissible information as to the movements of our troops abroad, although a nation of a hundred million people are hungering for such information. The public over here does not know just where our troops are stationed in France, nor where they are fighting; and in this respect we are unlike any other belligerent nation in the world to-day. It is information apparently so well known on the other side that its suppression here can hardly be regarded as concealing information from the enemy. What news the correspondents abroad are permitted to send is fragmentary and in most cases incredibly silly. War may have sobered many men in the world, but it does not seem to have had this effect on American journalists. The people of America deserve better treatment than this. They are giving their men, their women, their ships, their food, their money to the war. All they ask in return is some truthful news, however brief, of that one thing which crystallizes all their effort, the fighting, or guarding, or marching "over there." When it takes twelve days to issue a complete list of a raid with twenty-five casualties the people can hardly be said to have their war "reported" well for them.

Special efforts are being made to keep the commanding officers of the National Army cantonments acquainted with the latest innovations in modern military tactics. A detail of officers at the headquarters in France cables concise descriptions of reports along this line made to

the French and British staffs, and as a result new formations and maneuvers are being constantly tried out. The trench raid upon the sector held by American troops was reproduced in detail at Reserve Officers' training camps so that the students could become acquainted with both the offensive and defensive elements of this type of action.

OUR CROWDED CAPITAL.

One of the time-honored customs of the Service has been that of officers, when ordered to duty or station which takes them out of the country, sending their families to reside in Washington pending their return. The explanation has been obvious: The national capital, as the center of the government departments, always includes in its population a certain number of Army and Navy folk. The officer ordered away could be certain that his wife would be able to find among these some friends from a former station. Moreover, the commissary and medical departments were convenient and of such size as to guarantee immediate and adequate service along these lines. Accommodations were moderate in price and easy to obtain.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been requested to bring to the attention of the Service the great changes which have taken place within the past half-year, which make this custom no longer advisable. Washington is congested to an unprecedented degree as a result of the expansion in every Government department. Housing facilities are inadequate even for the needs of the thousands of military and civilian attachés at work in the various bureaus; the necessities of life are abnormally high and difficult to obtain at any price. Added to all this, the Army commissariat has announced that no new customers will be enrolled and the Quartermaster Corps is unable to lend the usual assistance in getting the new arrivals settled. It has been suggested to us that, in view of these conditions, officers who have contemplated sending their families to Washington when their orders for foreign service arrive, might feel constrained to forego these plans.

A committee of earnest, if misguided, gastronomic experts has been persistent recently in its effort to have the prescribed Army ration modified so as to conform with the national campaign for food economy, or with some individual hobby as to calories or whatnot. This committee has been informed that no change will be made in the Army ration, since it is believed to be the best that has ever been adopted, and since, in the opinion of every authority called in by the Government, it has operated to give our soldiers the highest percentage of nutriment with the minimum of waste. The Quartermaster General and the Surgeon General, U.S.A., were present at the most recent of the series of conferences upon the subject of changing the Army ration and both officers expressed the opinion that has been cited. Attacking the ration as extravagant, one opponent said that he had been informed that the Canadian commissary department operated at less cost per man and yet obtained a more satisfactory combination of edibles. A representative of the Canadian department, who happened to be present, was asked to verify this statement. He said: "Our ration costs about forty-three cents per man, or, adding three cents for delivery, forty-six cents. It is almost precisely the same as yours, having been built upon your formulae." The daily ration of the U.S. Army is estimated to cost around forty-eight cents per man at this time.

Scores of cases in which men have been notified that they were selected for service in the National Army and after resigning positions in civil life have learned that they will not be called until later, have been brought to the attention of the Provost Marshal General. As a result of such postponement many of the recruits have suffered real privation. To correct this situation, Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., has notified local and district boards that such men will be permitted to enter the National Army cantonments upon their personal application. "This authority must be sparingly used," said General Crowder, "to relieve cases of real hardship only, and the number of men sent from any state shall not exceed one per cent. of that state's quota."

Completion of twenty-eight requisitioned ships for the United States to help battle the U-boats was announced by the U.S. Shipping Board on Nov. 20. The ships comprise a total tonnage of 159,299 tons added to the American merchant marine since the Federal requisition order went into effect Oct. 15. A number of other requisitioned vessels, originally contracted for on private or foreign account, will be completed in a few weeks and placed in transatlantic service. Of the twenty-eight seven were building in this country. Of the twenty-eight when the requisition order making them United States property went into effect, and were completed and accepted. All will be launched shortly.

To those who doubted the loyalty of the Middle West before the United States went to war and were not at all loath to express that opinion we respectfully call attention to the following fact: Out of the five American soldiers killed thus far in the trenches in France, four soldiers killed thus far in the trenches in France, three are from those states, one from Pennsylvania, and one from Massachusetts.

An officer of the Navy sends with an approving comment an editorial protest by the Christian Science Monitor against those who institute labor strikes in time of war. "The striker," it says, "must be looked upon, not merely as a discontented and an unwilling workman in private employment, but virtually as a disaffected soldier in the nation's service. It is a mistake to suppose that the entire responsibility for the carrying on of this war rests with the Government, or with the forces which the Government is sending to the front. It is a responsibility that must be shared by all. The man who stays at home receives several times the amount of a soldier's wages, enjoys the comforts of a peaceful existence, and is in line for any promotion or advantage that may result from scarcity in the labor market. The soldier hopes and expects, when he dons a uniform and accepts, say \$30 a month, in lieu of \$150, or \$300, or \$500, that the man who stays at home will faithfully and loyally do his part as a citizen. The man who stays at home, instead of faithfully doing his part proceeds, in many cases, to exhibit discontent, to promote it among others, perhaps to make a business of inciting disaffection and encouraging strikes among his brother workers. Such a man is false to a sacred trust. If his purpose is to interfere with the production of anything needed in the conduct of the war he virtually is a traitor. If he is acting on the instigation of enemy agents or in ignorance of their real motives in getting him to strike, he may be more dangerous, if less criminal, than the enemy conspirator himself. Upon many of both classes it seems necessary to impress the fact that the war in which the United States is engaged, and to the vigorous prosecution of which it has pledged everything precious which it possesses, must be won partially by those who stand behind the men who stand behind the guns. This is the simple truth of the matter. Strikes, with the interruption of production, with the industrial demoralization, with the economic strife they involve, and with the encouragement and help they give to the enemy, certainly tend to prolong the war. It is just as essential to victory that every man shall be at his place in the shop, mill or factory as that every soldier shall be at his post at the front. The American workman who lays down his tools and strikes at this period is, morally, in no degree less culpable than the soldier who throws down his gun or mutinies."

Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt paid a visit to Camp Upton on Nov. 18, made two addresses to the officers and men of the National Army at that cantonment, and had a "reunion" with Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., and Lieut. Col. Henry L. Stimson, N. A., formerly Secretary of War. Mr. Roosevelt also shook hands with a number of old veteran soldiers from the 9th and 10th U. S. Cavalry, now officers and non-coms in the 367th (colored) Infantry, who served in the same division with his Rough Riders in the Spanish war. Next to his insistence on absolute victory and his stinging attacks on conscientious objectors, the principal bit with the men was the Colonel's demand that, with universal training after the war, every appointment to West Point should be made from those who had proved themselves in the ranks. And every appointment to Annapolis, he added, should be made from men who have served a year in the Navy as seamen. In addition, the Colonel had two points which he wished to drive home. The first, directed to the white soldiers, was that they should respect the uniform of the colored men—men whose color had proved its metal under the flag long ago. The second to the colored regiment. This was to insist that if they at any time thought they were not well treated they "should shun as they would the plague any fool who wants them to brawl about it. If they feel that injustice is done to them," he said, "they should appeal to their officers, who would see to it that justice would be done. And if you don't behave yourselves you may know that you'll get it too."

The report to the Surgeon General of the Army as to health conditions at National Guard camps and National Army cantonments for the week ending Nov. 9 is summarized as follows: "Of the National Guard camps, those composing the troops from northern states show very much less sickness of a communicable nature. Extensive outbreaks of measles exist at Camp Sevier, Camp Wheeler, Camp Bowie and Camp Shelby. A considerable increase in measles cases is probable at other camps composed of recruits from southern states, viz.: Camp Beauregard and Camp Doniphan. Thirty-four new cases of pneumonia were reported at Camp Wheeler and thirty-nine at Camp Bowie. Eight cases of meningitis were reported from National Guard cantonments: Sevier, two; Doniphan, two; Kearny, four. In the National Army, as in the National Guard, the camps composed of northern troops show much better health conditions than those whose personnel comes from southern states, with the exception of Camp Funston, where twenty-four new cases of pneumonia and nine new cases of meningitis were reported during the week. Other communicable diseases have occurred at this camp—mumps, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox and chickenpox. At Camp Pike 683 cases of measles were reported and seventy-six cases of pneumonia. Camp Jackson—370 cases of measles. All reports indicate that the type of measles is mild in character and that few complications are occurring among the cases. Mortality reported among pneumonia cases is also low."

There is one thing in the United States that is costing less than anyone figured on. It is our war expenses. In a speech before the Investment Bankers' Association at Baltimore on Nov. 14 Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo said that Government expenditures are running far below estimates given to Congress and predicted that the amount of money still to be raised for the fiscal year would not exceed \$10,000,000,000. He said: "Vague and unfounded apprehensions seem to exist in the public mind as to the extent of the financial requirements of the United States during the current fiscal year. It may be helpful to the country to know that these requirements have been greatly exaggerated, and that in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury there is no reason whatever for apprehension on this score. This opinion is based upon the latest estimates of our financial needs. Though the estimated ordinary expenditures (excluding advances to the Allies) for the year average about a billion a month, the ordinary expenditures for the four months' period ended Oct. 31 have been only \$1,296,000,000, or at the rate of \$324,000,000 a month. For instance, the expenditures for the War Department for the four months' period have been fifty per cent. less than was estimated by that Department for that period. It may be confidently expected, therefore, that the actual

expenditures for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, will not exceed the estimates."

A non-commissioned officer of the Army stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., noted in the neighboring town of Columbia the advertisement of a "Hallowe'en Hop for Officers, Civilians and Students." He writes: "I have been in the Service for seven years and have never in all my life seen or heard of a public dance advertised where enlisted men were given the hint to keep away. The committee who arranged this affair must have forgotten that the enlisted personnel of our great Army have human feelings as well as intelligence. Our country at present is engaged in the most serious war that has ever been known and this is no time to discriminate when each individual in our army is working hard to get into military shape to do whatever may be required of him, even if it is at the cost of his own life. If this Hallowe'en hop was to have been run exclusively for officers, the writer could have seen it was for the sake of discipline, but where it included civilians and students and not soldiers, I wish to question it. During my time in Washington, D. C., about five years ago, a high ranking Army officer stated that when he entered a theater he would much rather sit by a soldier than any one else, for the mere reason he knew that he was sitting next to a well-behaved man. If such men as these are willing to sit by us in theaters, why should we be told indirectly that we are not welcome at public places where every one else is?"

In his review of the military operations for the week ending Nov. 17, Secretary Baker makes this statement regarding the situation around Passchendaele: "After the successes gained by the Allies in the West during the preceding week, the relative calm of the last seven-day period was to be anticipated. It is significant, however, that the reaction of the enemy has been relatively slight both in the region north of the Aisne and in Flanders. Five days elapsed before any hostile attempts were made to regain the ground recently won by the Canadians beyond Passchendaele, and this effort was repulsed without difficulty. At this season of the year the sodden, fog-bound fields of Flanders and the bad weather which prevails along the entire western front make it difficult to co-ordinate major operations with precision. Nevertheless, artillery preparation has continued in the two chief theaters of activity in the west, presaging further offensive engagements. Roulers, the ultimate objective, is now less than five miles distant, and from their positions on the heights of Passchendaele Allied artillery fully commands the approaches to this pivotal position."

The Motor Section, Carriage Division, of the office of the Chief of Ordnance, will need several thousand skilled men for its work. This section is entrusted with securing all the special motor driven vehicles for the War Department—such vehicles as four-wheel-drive trucks, caterpillar tractors, armored cars and tanks—and for work in connection with the maintenance and repair of this equipment and of field artillery, artillery carriages, trailers, recoil mechanism, etc. Men with experience as mechanics, machinists, blacksmiths and storage battery experts are wanted. There are four ordnance training camps where men with mechanical ability enlisting for the Ordnance Department are sent for special instruction to fit them for the grades of first-class sergeant and ordnance sergeant. Many of these will later be placed in charge of enlisted men in this service. Those wishing to enlist in this service for the period of the war may address the Chief of Ordnance, Motor Section, Carriage Division, 1703 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

At least one of the horrors of peace is to be eliminated by war. The Mayor's Committee of Women met recently in New York city to formulate rules of conduct to be observed at dances to be given for the benefit of enlisted men. It was decided, among other things, that "jazz bands" would not be permitted. The committee's official announcement says: "Any music resembling that of a 'jazz band' has proved too appealing to the tomboy impulse, which no honored uniform can quite eliminate from the hearts of men—and girls." Military uniforms will be considered sufficient introduction for admission to the dances, the announcement adds, but a letter from the regimental chaplain or commanding officer is preferred. Girls will not be admitted unless personally known to the hostess or bear with them an introduction from some approved organization. Chaperons must be provided in sufficient numbers. Soft drinks only. "Home, Sweet Home" at eleven o'clock sharp.

Writing of experiences at the U. S. Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., a correspondent of the New York Medical Journal says: "When you leave home you ought at once forget that you are a licensed practitioner of medicine; for the Army needs not so much a physician as it does a military surgeon, with the word military in capital letters. You are to be made over into a soldier who will positively obey orders and not insist on continuing the war he was among his patients, a thing only too natural with all of us medics. And how easy such transmutation is is shown you by the daily patent fact that whoever has 'joined' is more than satisfied, nay, even enthusiastic. In this melting pot of military training real democracy is bred and truly exemplified and proved. Real manhood is brought out, the unfit in mind and body eliminated, and who would wish to miss the opportunity of proving himself a real man?"

Sale of condemned stores belonging to the Navy will take place at the U. S. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, the commodities offered consisting largely of scrap iron and steel. Sales will be for cash to the highest bidder, by sealed proposals.

That German pressure on the British troops in France cannot be as severe as it has been represented by some alarmists is shown by a statement issued by the British War Minister concerning the number of men given leave from the front. This report states that on June 20 the number of men in France who had been without leave for eighteen months was 107,748, and on Aug. 28 it had been reduced to 36,583. Therefore 71,165 of the men who had been longest away without leave had got leave by the

end of August. The number who had been out twelve months or more without leave was 408,596 on July 25, and had been reduced to 319,775 on Aug. 28. The total number who had given leave in that month was 83,821, made up of 49,156 12-months' men and 34,665 18-months' men. Field Marshal Haig keeps impressing on the War Office the great desirability of granting as many facilities as possible for the men of the army to have leave at home.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States has now established national headquarters in conjunction with club rooms of the Pennsylvania Commandery in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia. The quarters are located on the Walnut street corner of Bellevue court, first floor of the hotel, and were opened on Nov. 15. A special arrangement has been made with the hotel whereby companions of the order in active service temporarily in Philadelphia may secure rooms at a special rate. Living, writing and reading rooms are provided at the club rooms, lists of desirable outside accommodations are on file and mail for companions will be held or forwarded. Brig. Gen. S. W. Fountain, U. S. A., retired, commander general of the order, will make the above location his headquarters, which will be under the particular direction of Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson, treasurer general and secretary of the Pennsylvania Commandery.

The War Department has decided to depart in at least one instance from its stated policy of withholding from the National Army regiments all permission to take part in civic parades or demonstrations. The exception will be in the case of the bi-centennial celebration of the founding of New Orleans, scheduled to take place Feb. 9 to 11 inclusive, 1918. One regiment from Camp Beauregard, La., and one from Camp Shelby, Miss., will be in New Orleans for those days. Col. W. S. Graves (Inf.), Secretary of the General Staff, in announcing this decision to a Louisiana delegation, stated frankly that the reason their request had been granted was "in view of the compliment paid thereby to France." He added that the only contingency which would lead to a withdrawal of the permission would be "in case a greater compliment was being paid France at that time by sending her all the men in those camps."

Tests of the new standard military trucks have been so satisfactory that contracts for different parts will be placed without waiting for reports from the 24-hour road tests now in progress. The selection of only two assembling plants has been announced to date: The Gramm-Bernstein Company, Lima, Ohio, and the Selden Motor Vehicle Company, Rochester, N. Y. Contracts already placed will provide the parts necessary for assembling 10,000 trucks. Deliveries are to begin in January and the whole consignment will be completed by June. Endurance tests have shown that the heavy truck can average 125 miles a day on heavy roads, one machine making the record of 3.95 miles per gallon of gasoline while hauling a full load of three and a half tons in addition to its "crew" of four men.

A substantial saving in the quantity of cloth that is used for samples by tailors to the trade in the United States is assured by an agreement which has been made as a result of conferences with the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. The entire industry with the exception of three firms is pledged to send out no samples larger than six by nine inches. The cloth used for these samples last year totaled 1,037,000 yards. The saving therefore is 223,103 yards, worth, at current prices, \$419,500, and representing enough wool to uniform 67,600 soldiers.

The National Security League is to hold a Congress of National Service in Chicago, Feb. 21, 22 and 23, 1918. At this congress, the new national, political and economic problems which the war has forced upon the United States will be thoroughly discussed and serious consideration given to their solution. Through the speakers, stress will be laid on the fact that not only must Americans make the world safe for democracy, but must also prove that, through co-operation, democracy can be efficient.

An official report received in London on Nov. 20 from Berlin denies the statement made by the British Admiralty that a German mine sweeper was sunk in the engagement of Nov. 17 off Helgoland. It says, however, that "a fishing steamer is missing." Of course, one must assume that the German navy does not use fishing steamers as mine sweepers. Maybe they use their idle battleships for that purpose.

Henry Ford has agreed to give his aid to the Government's merchant shipbuilding program by becoming an assistant to the general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Mr. Ford will deal especially with standardization and speeding-up production of the merchant fleet and already is building in his Detroit motor factory small ship parts. He will give the Government most of his time and will serve without pay.

That every soldier in the Army of the United States should have an opportunity on his return from the war to become the owner of a small farm was the proposal made in Washington on Nov. 18 by Senator Harding of Ohio. He proposes to put his idea into effect through legislation when Congress resumes. Mr. Harding believes the farms should be made available to the soldiers at a price regulated by the Government and on the basis of moderate instalments.

Here's appreciation: "A distinguished New Yorker who was billed to deliver a lecture in North Carolina on 'The Chances of Peace,' was suppressed by the State authorities," says the New York World, which adds: "The only chance of peace in this world rests upon the defeat of Kaiserism, and the people lecturing on that point most powerfully belong to the United States Army and Navy."

WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Applications for more than \$552,000,000 of life insurance had been received by the Military and Naval Division of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department up to the close of business on Nov. 17. This represents a little more than one month's operation of the War-Insurance Act. Under the law, soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses in active service, in addition to family allowances and death and disability compensation furnished by the Government without charge, may buy from the Government life insurance up to \$10,000 at a rate of from 65 cents a month at age 21 to \$1.20 a month at age of 51, for each \$1,000 of insurance.

Since Oct. 8 the Military and Naval Division of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance has received 64,168 applications, representing insurance of \$552,003,000. The average amount of insurance applied for, counting officers and men, is \$8,603. Applications are coming in at the rate of approximately four or five thousand a day—often close to six thousand. The amount of insurance applied for on a given day ranges from twenty to fifty million dollars. These figures do not include applications from the American overseas forces, which are known to be substantial. The first formal applications from France are not expected to arrive in Washington for several weeks.

Col. C. R. Howland, N.A., 343d Infantry, Camp Grant, Ill., in a letter received by the Treasury Department on Nov. 17, said that he was forwarding in two registered mail sacks 14,037 applications totaling \$9,515,500. "This makes a total of insurance written by me in this division of \$109,376,500," said Colonel Howland. The figures given by Colonel Howland have not been added to the official totals, because the applications are not yet to hand.

WORK OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The Corps of Engineers of the Army since April 6, 1917, has not only been supplying the engineer equipment for an army of a million men, but has undertaken the unprecedented task of furnishing railroads complete from the United States for operation in France. From March 1 to Nov. 1 the Corps of Engineers increased its personnel from 256 officers on the active list to 394 officers and fourteen retired officers on active duty, and in addition has commissioned more than 5,000 Reserve officers. The enlisted force has expanded from 2,100 to 95,000, and there has also been a heavy increase in civilian employees. The enlisted strength of the Corps on March 1 consisted of three Engineer regiments of peace strength and one mounted company. On May 15 four remaining increments authorized by the National Defense Act increased the enlisted strength of the Corps of Engineers of the Regular Army to seven regiments and two mounted battalions, all of which have been raised to war strength. In addition, nine railroad regiments and one forestry regiment have been raised as part of the National Army. Seventeen pioneer regiments have been authorized as part of the National Army and are rapidly organizing. National Guard units, equivalent to about seven regiments, have been called into the Federal service, and their reorganization into seventeen pioneer Engineer regiments for the seven divisions of National Guard troops is well under way.

Engineer officers training camps were established in each of the sixteen training camp areas, the number of candidates for Engineer commissions taken from each camp being 150. After further training in the same camps with candidates for commissions in other branches of the service the Engineer sections were transferred to three Engineer training camps with special facilities for technical instruction, one in the vicinity of Washington, one at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and one at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Instruction was continued there for two months. In August 1,900 candidates were graduated and are now holding commissions. Large numbers of Engineer graduates of training camps have been assigned to new regiments and special units are being organized and the training of enlisted men in the National Army will be largely under their supervision. A number are in France for special training. On Dec. 1 about 1,200 Engineer Reserve officers will be graduated from a second Engineer officers training camp.

A duty imposed on the Engineers has been the purchase of the necessary engineer equipments for more than one million men. The Urgent Deficiencies Act appropriated for the purpose amounts aggregating in excess of \$130,000,000, an amount comparable with the Panama Canal during the ten years of its construction. The act provides \$198,100,000 additional for engineer purposes, and it is expected that all of this will be expended during the present fiscal year. In the work for the fiscal year 1916 one officer and twenty-one civilian employees were engaged in making purchases aggregating \$550,000. On Nov. 1, 1917, the purchasing force had been increased over 1,000 per cent. to fifty-two officers and 193 civilians. All but two of these officers were examined and commissioned in the Reserve Corps after the outbreak of war.

On September 7, two weeks after receipt of instructions, equipment was en route to the various National Guard and National Army organizations at cantonments throughout the country. These shipments comprised a total of about 48,000,000 pounds in some 64,000 separate cases and packages. By Nov. 1 the outstanding obligations on orders placed for engineer material, equipment and supplies aggregated \$130,000,000, and disbursements in payments for material had reached the sum of \$15,000,000 per month.

Another important task of the Engineers has been to provide efficient methods for the receipt, storage and shipment abroad, with proper accounting system, for this mass of supplies, as well as for the vast equipment for field operations and construction work. The Engineers of the Railway Section have undertaken to transport, and install and put into operation over seas, a complete railroad equipment, involving the organization, equipment and military training of railroad troops and the purchase, inspection and shipment of immense quantities of railroad equipment necessary for the development of adequate port facilities, construction of new lines and their successful operation in France.

Trained officials in various departments of American railroads were called upon for the officers, and experienced railroad employees for the enlisted men, of the nine railroad regiments, each of thirty-three officers and approximately 1,100 men. These regiments were organized

for operating railroads, every class of operatives being provided; five regiments were organized for construction. The cost of materials ordered to date is approximately \$70,000,000, including some hundreds of locomotives, more than 100,000 tons of steel rails, more than 3,000 complete turnouts, 500,000 ties, 12,000 freight cars, 600 fill and ballast cars, 600 miles of telephone wire, and apparatus, as well as vast quantities of construction and repair equipment.

An organization of Engineers was prepared for the construction in France of piers, storehouses, terminal stations, hospitals, cantonments, roads, water supplies, sewage disposal plants, lighting plants and similar construction. A vast amount of timber and other supplies was purchased. Within four days of the receipt of General Pershing's cablegram asking for certain steel buildings, designs had been prepared, competitive bids secured and orders placed for thirty-day delivery. The Engineers have also undertaken the work of organizing and equipping special troops for special services, such as lumber supply, road construction, sanitary construction, camouflage service, gas and flame service, mining work, mapping, etc.

Preferred attention has been given to the organization and equipment of the first forestry regiment, to be sent to France to produce lumber and timber from French forests. Three additional regiments are to be organized. The co-operation of the forestry service of the Department of Agriculture has been extended. About eighty per cent. of the forestry regiment's equipment, value \$350,000, has been delivered for shipment, weighing over 2,000 tons, with twelve saw-mills, truck and railway equipment and everything necessary to produce over four million board feet of finished lumber per month. In addition to all of these duties the Engineer Corps has maintained its regular service in the preservation and improvement of navigable waters in the United States and construction of coast defenses. New batteries are being pushed to completion with energy.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Travel orders issued by subordinates are not acceptable to the accounting officers, the Comptroller states in an opinion written to an officer of the Ordnance Department in charge of a large purchasing office. He writes that "this office has no information of the authority of an assistant to an inspector of ordnance to issue travel orders"; adding: "The order of the administrative officer under whom these inspectors and assistants operate should be required, unless proper reasons be shown for doing otherwise."

No one inferior in rank to the Secretary of War can issue an order for an officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps to go on active service and therefore "it must follow," the Comptroller says, "in the absence of a contrary intent found in the statute, that the power of relieving him from active duty rests with the Secretary of War and is unauthorized if exercised without his direction."

Since during the existing emergency, the money allowance for clothing is suspended and the clothing allowance of a member of the Marine Corps Reserve is to be only "the kind and quantity of clothing necessary and adequate for the service upon which he is engaged" and will be issued gratuitously, the Comptroller gives it as his opinion that "the credit for uniform gratuity should be suspended for enrolled members of the Marine Corps Reserve until such time as the suspension of clothing allowance to enlisted member is lifted." The money clothing allowance of enlisted men in the Marine Corps was suspended to be effective July 15, 1917, the rule applying to the men enrolled in the Reserve. If there was any balance standing to an enrolled man's credit, on and after July 15, 1917, in his clothing account the Comptroller states it should not be paid in cash nor is there any authority to pay this balance due should the man be discharged from his enrolment by death or otherwise before the clothing allowance suspension be lifted.

COLLAR INSIGNIA.

A subparagraph (f) recently added to what was formerly Paragraph 24 of the Uniform Regulations (Par. 27, Special Regulations 41) was overlooked in a recent reference to the matter of officers' insignia in these columns. By virtue of this regulation permanent officers of the Regular Army continue to wear the monogrammic letters "U.S.A.," while appointed to or commissioned in the National Army or other subdivision of the Army of the United States. We quote the regulation referred to: "27 (f) Officers serving by appointment or under commission in another subdivision of the Army than that in which they hold permanent commissions shall wear the monogrammic letters of that subdivision of the Army in which they hold permanent commissions, and the insignia of the new rank and the insignia of the corps, department, or arm of service in which commissioned at the time." (C.U.R. No. 21, July 25, 1917.)

The monogrammic lettering for the various subdivisions is fixed in Par. 81, as follows:

"For the Regular Army the letter 'U.S.:' for the Volunteer Army the letters 'U.S.V.:' for the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps the letters 'U.S.R.:' for the National Guard drafted into Federal service the letters 'N.G.' superimposed on the letters 'U.S.:' for the National Army the letters 'N.A.' superimposed on the letters 'U.S.:'"

THE NEED OF SWEATERS.

Publication recently of interviews with Secretaries Baker and Daniels on the subject of knitting for the Army and Navy has given a widespread impression that such work was not essential, as men in the Services had plenty of warm clothing. Such a stir has been raised that Secretary of War Baker thought it necessary to make the following statement on Nov. 17:

"An apparent misunderstanding has arisen in some quarters regarding the attitude of the War Department toward the knitting of sweaters and comforts for our soldiers. The department has in no sense discouraged the furnishing of such garments through the American Red Cross and is appreciative of the spirit which prompts American women in their knitting for the troops.

"It is true that a sweater is not included in the regular equipment of the Army and it is not regarded as an absolutely essential garment. However, a knitted sweater is a garment of great service and constitutes a welcome addition to a soldier's equipment, particularly when the soldier is on duty in the rigorous winter cli-

mate in France. While the department itself has not officially called upon any organization to supply sweaters, certain divisions of the Army have made such requisitions and have been gratified that the supply was available. The work of American women who desire to add this comfortable article to the clothing supplied the soldier by the War Department is worthy of encouragement."

THE IMPORTANCE OF DISCIPLINE.

The vital importance of discipline to the success of any army cannot be realized too seriously by the many thousands of new officers and men now making up our armies. Discipline is the very foundation of military success, and without it there can be none. This fact meets very timely comment in an official bulletin recently issued from the headquarters of Major Gen. S. P. Blockson, National Army (Brigadier General, U.S.A.), commanding the 34th Division, National Guard, at Deming, N.M. This bulletin, which is of general interest and which should be borne in mind by all, says:

"Personal bravery, initiative and the other excellent soldierly qualities which cause the soldier's name to be mentioned in dispatches are well enough in their way, and highly desirable; and all American armies from the beginning have been distinguished by these more obvious virtues. But what wins battles among the trenches of Flanders today is not individual bravery alone, but discipline. Discipline means a subordination of the individual to the mass of which he is a unit. It means thorough organization, perfect obedience, prompt carrying out of orders; in a word, an attitude of all for one and one for all.

"We have still a long way to go to perfect the discipline of this organization. There is often laxity at drills; officers' commands are given as though they were not meant to be obeyed; men half-heartedly obey as though surprised at being called on to do anything; slouchiness in the gait when there should be the thrill of concerted effort; a lack of respect of soldiers toward officers as shown by slipshod or pipe-or-cigar-in-hand salutes, and lack of respect of officers to soldiers as shown by a listless response. These are a few of our undisciplined habits. It is true that an army does not win a battle by executing squads right correctly, or by saluting officers when they approach, but it is true that an army that can execute squads right in correct step and rhythm will also advance undisturbed behind a barrage, and a soldier who habitually salutes will also habitually obey, when obedience means victory and disobedience defeat. More than a reference to the letter by General Pershing on saluting is unnecessary in this place.

"It is not the purpose here to discourage personal initiative; but only the disciplined soldier knows when to use it best, and when it leads to victory. Undisciplined initiative is foolhardiness."

The fatal consequences of lack of discipline are seen in the present demoralization of the great Russian army, the largest in Europe.

GOOD FEELING TOWARD JAPAN.

Mrs. Frances Hawkes Cameron Burnett, who has taken the deepest interest in the people of Japan ever since her husband, Major Charles Burnett, U.S.A., was military attaché at our legation in Tokyo some years ago, has labored unceasingly to increase the spirit of good feeling between Japan and this country. Recently she has successfully carried on, almost single-handed, a campaign against an apparent attempt to create ill feeling between the two countries, which she ascribed to German propaganda, and which found its expression in a moving picture play calculated to create race hatred against the Japanese. Mrs. Burnett writes: "The good friendship and integrity of the relationship of our two countries, America and Japan, has been proven and realized. Briefly the story is this. The powerful anti-Japanese element (which source is German propaganda) of California, afraid of the good effect of the visit of the Imperial Japanese mission, produced the week following their sojourn in San Francisco, where the evidence of improved feelings threatened to lay the ghost of the Japanese menace, a most objectionable film play which caused great excitement and roused much ill-feeling—even extending to a riot in the lobby of the theater on one occasion. My advice to the State Department, per telegrams, succeeded in temporarily closing down the picture; but two weeks later, during the state fair at Sacramento, where thousands of Japanese agriculturists met together with the California exhibitors, the production of the objectionable film appeared at a local theater. Much ill-feeling was evidenced and the Japanese were greatly embarrassed and distressed. I went to Sacramento. The Governor would talk to me on any subject except the Japanese question. I had no other subject which I cared to discuss with His Excellency. I won. In eight hours I succeeded in doing what various political and peace parties, etc., have endeavored to do for several years, and failed. I convinced the gubernatorial office of the truth. By long distance 'phone he heard the confession of the involved managers relative to the contract for the production which I, on the switch 'phone, was 'extracting' by surprise attacks. The value of the incident is this—that no more such plays will be attempted. My life was threatened twice—but I am safe and very well as yet, and all's well that ends well."

Mrs. Burnett first telegraphed to Mr. Breckenridge Long of the State Department at Washington from San Francisco on Aug. 24, saying that the good effect of the Imperial Japanese Mission's visit was being undone and anti-Japanese feeling seriously aggravated by a film play called the "Curse of Iku." She added: "Influential Japanese feel they cannot protest personally in view of recent hospitality shown the commission. Please use every effort to prevent further exposition of the film in California. California's Senate Bill 309, passed April last, prohibits the display of films calculated to create race hatred or international misunderstanding. Major Burnett discussed the subject with Henry Breckenridge, who thought it right that I communicate directly with you. Hope you find it possible to prevent undoing of splendid work accomplished here by your efforts." Mr. Long replied expressing his thanks and saying that he would take up the matter with the Governor, and later telegraphed that after various telegrams the owners of the films were in Washington and a complete understanding was hoped for. Several wires to the Governor had produced no response.

Mrs. Burnett again telegraphed on Sept. 13 that at the state fair in Sacramento the objectionable film had been shown and nothing had been done to suppress it. She proposed to leave for San Francisco for an interview

with the Governor and hoped that Washington might bring pressure to bear to help her efforts. The result is noted above. Governor Stephens of California, on Sept. 13, sent a long distance telephone message, delegating Mrs. Burnett to inform the Consul General of Japan, and the Consulate at San Francisco, that in accordance with the desire of the Japanese people in California and the request of the State Department at Washington, the Governor had employed his prerogative to seize and hold the film of the "Curse of Iku," and that it was then in his personal possession, where it could work no further harm.

The Japanese papers expressed great gratitude at the result and appreciation of the action of the executive. Mrs. Burnett received telegrams from Japanese friends expressing thanks and congratulations on the results of her efforts, and the Japanese Association of America wrote expressing their appreciation and that of the Japanese people. The letter added: "We feel that this picture has a tendency to undermine the spirit of friendliness existing between the United States and Japan, and is a thing greatly to be deplored. At this time particularly, everything should be done to bring these two countries closer together rather than to create friction between them."

COLONEL BOND TO A CARPING CRITIC.

Col. P. S. Bond, C.E., U.S.A., division engineer of the 32d Division at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, has made vigorous reply to one "Charles C. Brown," a name which inquiry revealed to be a pseudonym, who wrote: "I read with interest your appeal for recruits to the Engineer Service as posted in post office at Waco, but before you call for any more men, why don't you properly clothe the men you have? I saw some of your men around town evenings who have no heavy clothes whatsoever and say they cannot get any. The least you officers can do is see that your men are warmly and properly clothed and many of us would like to join the Engineers."

Colonel Bond wrote in reply: "Your letter concerning the clothing for the soldiers is a good example of the ignorant criticism which helps not at all towards the end we have in view, but merely annoys those who are trying to do something for the defense of the country. Our soldiers are insufficiently clothed, Mr. Brown, because you and a majority of your fellow citizens have for years evaded your duty to prepare your country for war while there was yet time. Now you are confronted with the logical results of your neglect of duty, and instead of turning to and trying to make amends for your past neglect, you waste your own time and others' time, trying to shift the blame for your own shortcomings on somebody else."

"Officers of the Army have for years and years been warning the country of just what would happen in case of war, have been urging their fellow citizens to follow Washington's advice and prepare for defense while there was yet time. But their warnings fell on the deaf ears of the Mr. Browns. The country did nothing to prepare until war was upon us. I have spent years, myself, Mr. Brown, preaching preparedness. What have you done that you criticize me because I cannot wave a magic wand and cause the factories of the country to produce clothes for my men?"

"But this is no time for criticism and recrimination, Mr. Brown. I am criticizing you in this public manner only because I hope it may be good for you and other citizens who are of like mind to yourself. Don't indulge in any more useless criticism. Turn to and try to do your bit, or if you won't do that, try to encourage and not discourage those who are doing your bit for you. Save up your money and buy a Liberty Bond."

LOCAL DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON.

Col. J. A. Dapray (Major, U.S.A.) the Adjutant General and acting Commanding General of the District of Columbia Militia, as organizer of the new District National Guard unit will appear before the December meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Washington to explain in detail his plan for the perfection of the new unit as an element of defense for the National Capital. In a recent letter to the Chamber of Commerce, Colonel Dapray asked the co-operation of both the Chamber of Commerce and the Washington Board of Trade in the organization of the new unit. He said:

"This question of providing a proper local defense in the city of Washington is, in my opinion, one of pre-eminent importance at this particular time. Congress has made generous appropriations, the War Department has made ample allotments and the statutory laws provide many advantages and benefits to accrue to the National Guard. Bills are now pending in Congress for the construction of a new National Guard armory for the District of Columbia, and it has been said that there is fair prospect that the later bill on this subject, introduced toward the close of the special session, will be taken up and favorably considered early in the next regular session."

"But is it reasonable to expect that Congress will provide an armory, or that Congress will even continue its annual appropriations, if there is not discoverable some live local interest in the organization of the new National Guard units which the War Department, under the law, has authorized and approved? I have been holding meetings and doing all that was possible to arouse interest, and I believe that, with the active co-operation of the Washington Chamber of Commerce and the Washington Board of Trade, I can secure the desired results."

"In all parts of the United States, in nearly all of the larger cities and in many of the smaller ones, action looking to the formation of local defense organizations has long ago been taken. But here in Washington, the Federal Capital of the Union, where the interests involved are so much more vital than anywhere else in the United States, practically nothing has been done to secure lawful action, or to secure the passage of laws that will allow action to be taken. In every state, or nearly every state, the state legislature concerned has passed a law providing for home guards, or home defense leagues of some kind. Congress is the local legislature for the District of Columbia, and Congress has not yet passed, nor has it been asked to pass, so far as I know, any legislation on this subject. Meanwhile, however, the only law that permits the formation of military organizations is the National Guard law which Congress has passed and under which the War Department would

authorize and approve of additional National Guard units."

OUR CADRE TROOPS.

Camp Pike, Ark.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: About two months ago a notice was posted on our company bulletin board with an announcement as to cadre troops. It was just after the hours of drill, and, as usual, the men crowded around to read that last notice. In the struggling mass someone yelled, "At last there's something doing." The hearts of many of us quickened and our thoughts turned back to the oft-imagined picture of the fighting — regiment embarking once again for battle; not to the border, but in the direction of the rising sun. But many were disappointed, the talk that night around quarters showed it. It could plainly be seen that that regiment of Regulars, Uncle Sam's seasoned soldiers recently from their campaign with "Pershing" wanted active service again, and that right away under old "Black Jack." Again and again we re-read that bulletin. Of course it meant service, and active service, but comparing it with duty in the trenches, it would indeed be tame duty; but vital and useful duty for the country we knew.

Cadre, cadre troops, what kind of troops does that mean? many of us asked. It was a new word, strange in our vocabulary. But we soon found out. It meant trainers of green troops, drill masters; in other words, skilled soldiers, with character, who could be depended upon to set an example before the drafted men. Cadre troops, the skeleton of National Army regiments. Each company in our regiment was to furnish ten to twelve or more men, recommended by our company commanders to be sergeants in the National Army.

Many of our recruits volunteered at once. Here was a chance of being made a sergeant, non-commissioned officer. But luckily they were turned down by their company commanders from lack of military experience: good men all, but practically on a par with the drafted men when it came to knowing a soldier's life. We older men in the Service, men with from two to twenty years in the Service, thought it over and looked before we leaped. We were reluctant to leave the old Regular establishment anyway. While promotion was slow we nevertheless felt at home and were satisfied. We knew our officers had seen service with them and felt confidence in them. So volunteers came slowly.

Those who did submit their names did so for two reasons. One was because they thought they could be of greater use to the Government as cadre men and they felt it a duty; the other was for ambitious reasons. Here in the great new National Army there would be great opportunities for a man who was a real soldier and knew his business. But these volunteers did not begin to fill the columns of men asked for by the War Department. So men were detailed by their company commanders. Old, trusted sergeants with campaign badges, who loved the old Regular establishment, who would almost rather have their right hand cut off than to leave the Regulars. But they went, and without a murmur, for it was orders and they knew a soldier's duty. There were also corporals and privates, first-class, sent. They all went without a complaint; they were soldiers and doing their duty.

We knew there would be hardships at these National Army camps. Many said they would much rather go to the trenches with a Regular outfit than go to a National Army camp, and the reason is obvious, for it is no easy matter to drill recruits from morning till night; to live in the same squad room with a hundred raw recruits and know that every move you make as a non-commissioned officer is noticed by these men, and that you are an example of a real soldier and that they must learn to have your bearing and method to become soldiers. It is no easy matter to live with a hundred raw recruits, bunkie with them, rub shoulders with them, and then, at the same time, maintain dignity and respect. It's a good subject to study out for a student in psychology. But we men, we cadre troops, knew there would be hardships for us at the cantonments, and the matter of separate rooms for sergeants is minor.

The thing is the training of the National Army, the handling yourself as a soldier, setting an example daily in everything you do, both on the parade ground and in the squad room. And the cadre men are making good. You see them daily at our cantonments, mingling with our Reserve officers, drilling a squad there, putting a whole company through the morning setting up exercises, always on the job teaching the drafted men the little tricks of the trade in soldiering; and even many times a Reserve officer is thankful for a little information on the Q.T. from some old sergeant who knows. Yes, verily, the cadre troops are playing a mighty help in molding our National Army.

CARL J. WINSLOW,
Sergt., 345th Inf.

VALUE OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In Upton's "Military Policy of the United States" the author refers to the failure of the War Department, in 1861, to appreciate the value of professional training (p. 236 et seq.). Of the 313 graduates of the Military Academy who were out of service in 1861 one remained in foreign service, ninety-eight remained in civil life, ninety-two joined the Confederacy, 102 re-entered the Army. Of these 102 there were eighty-two who attained the grade of colonel and above.

"With such brilliant results for the 102 officers who came back to the Service, the policy which kept 308 graduates (of whom 151 were captains) in the lower grades of the Army should be ranked as one of the greatest blunders of the war."

"This fatal policy did not apply exclusively to graduates, but included many able and accomplished officers appointed from civil life and the Army, whose long and faithful service specially qualified them for the command of new troops."

"The statistics above quoted show another defect in our system which allowed ninety-eight officers educated at public expense to remain in civil pursuits at a time when the life of the Republic was in danger."

No one will deny that the War Department of 1917 has done much better in this respect than the War Department of 1861. Nevertheless, the same blunder dwelt upon by General Upton is being repeated in a less degree. Numerous able and accomplished officers are being kept in subordinate positions while National Guard and Reserve officers are advanced to high command. What effort has the Department made to ascertain the

whereabouts and utilize the services of former reputable officers now in civil life? A considerable number of retired officers are shelved at colleges and in other secondary capacities, and scores of active officers are side-tracked in secondary capacities, all of whom would be of much greater use in this grim struggle as commanders of regiments and brigades. FIFTY.

WATER POWER A WAR ASSET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The great war in which our nation is engaged will be won not alone by food and men, but by mechanical power as well. Without mechanical power we could not make or move the weapons with which we fight—guns, ammunition, ships and supplies. Our national resources of power, whether from coal, oil or water power, are national war necessities. We need them to win the war.

In this gigantic struggle our security requires us to use all these great resources, and to use them wisely and well. The people of the United States own some fifty million undeveloped water horsepower, or about enough to run every train, trolley, factory, mill, mine and electric power plant we have. For ten years the friends of Conservation have urged the development of public water powers in the public interest. But development has been held back by a little group of water power magnates and their friends in Congress, who have blocked all legislation which would not give them these valuable properties forever and for nothing.

To-day, when the nation needs all its resources, the same men who have been blocking reasonable water power legislation own and are holding millions of water horsepower undeveloped and out of use while clamoring for more. The time has come when such obstruction threatens the nation's safety and success. We need the development of these powers in war even more than in peace. At the coming session of Congress sound water power legislation should be enacted as a war measure, based upon principles fair to all sides. I am writing to ask your support for immediate legislation, based upon them, when Congress meets.

This is no time to give away public assets necessary for the welfare of our people both in the war and after the war, and we would no longer tolerate the selfishness of private interests which take the dog-in-the-manger position that they must have these water powers on their own terms, or no one shall use them at all.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

CHRISTMAS PLEA FOR PRISON LEAGUE.

Volunteer Prison League.

Volunteers of America, New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

May I again this year bring to the hearts of your readers the plea for help and sympathy from the prison-shadowed homes where we shall try to bring a little joy and comfort this Christmas season? My work in the big state prisons all over this country has brought me in touch not only with tens of thousands of men incarcerated there, but also with their families to whom they send me in the hours of sickness, poverty or despair that fall so cruelly to their lot. The men in prison have at least clothing, food and shelter while they serve their term, but the wife and little ones at home have often to face cold and hunger and are the innocent victims of an undeserved fate.

For years we have tried to gladden their Christmas. Our method is to pack big Christmas boxes of groceries, new clothing and toys. As each family's need is investigated we are able to provide just what they need most. Will some of the readers of this message help me to resurrect Santa Claus for the hundreds of little ones we long to help? I know this year the work will be harder than ever because so much financial help is going to answer the great need in war-stricken countries overseas. We cannot be selfish or regret for a moment the generous help to other lands, but oh, can we not also remember practically these helpless ones at home?

So that the business methods of our organization may be thoroughly understood let me add that the Volunteers of America is an incorporated society, that our books are carefully audited and that our treasurer will send a receipt for every dollar received and will hold vouchers for every dollar expended. Gifts of clothing, toys or money will be most acceptable. They should be directed to Mrs. Ballington Booth, Volunteer Prison League, 34 West Twenty-eighth street, New York city. We shall indeed be grateful if the readers of this message can help us.

MAUD B. BOOTH.

EXACT TIME; MILITARY SALUTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A railroad brakeman must have a 17 to 19-jewel watch. Our officers are quite generally carrying cheap watches that frequently gain or lose thirty-seconds in an hour. Anything less than a 17-jewel watch is worthless for use in connection with barrage fire and should not be permitted to be carried by our officers.

As to military salutes; the armies of the world require the military salute because obedience, instant and loyal, is absolutely essential to the teamwork which wins battles. We must recognize our superior's command and obey it quickly, when we have almost lost the power to think, in the inferno of battle. It must become a habit which remains a part of us. To form this habit thousands of repetitions of the act are necessary. This is common psychology.

When an enlisted man, a lieutenant, a captain, a colonel, a general salutes his superior, he says by that act: "I will obey you"; and the smartness with which the salute is made is an exact measure of the way he will obey. When he returns the salute of an inferior in rank, he says: "I will strive to the limit to prepare myself to lead you to victory." He will fight as he salutes. This act, repeated scores of times daily, forms a habit which neither fear, nor sickness, nor physical weakness can break.

A. J. DOUGHERTY,
Lieut. Col., N.A., 357th Inf.

Brig. Gen. William T. Russell, U.S.A., presided at a public hearing conducted by the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., in New York city on Nov. 15 in the matter of the improvement of New York harbor. The program of port improvements calls for an expenditure equal to the cost of the Panama Canal. Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., spoke in favor of the project on behalf of the State of New Jersey.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports Nov. 16-22.)

BRITISH BREAK GERMAN LINE BEFORE CAMBRAI.

The British forces in a surprise attack on Nov. 20 broke through the defensive works of the enemy on a wide front before the city of Cambrai, taking a large number of prisoners and guns and imperiling not only the German hold on Cambrai itself, but the whole existing German line between Douai and Laon. The success was the most extensive gained at a single stroke by any of the contending parties in France since last spring, when the Germans were forced to retire from the Somme. Coming at the moment of the apparent culmination of the Teuton drive in Italy, it promised to offset the enemy's gains largely in that quarter, and to relieve the pressure on the Italian front by forcing the Germans to give their attention to dealing with a new menace to their western front, much more pressing for the moment than that at Ypres. The new offensive is therefore of the highest importance in relation to the general situation on the active fronts, and offers a possibility of further interesting developments in the immediate future.

The operation itself was in the nature of a surprise attack, carried out on a scale hitherto unprecedented, and with a success that has entirely failed to mark the lesser surprise attacks delivered by either side on the fortified fronts in the past three years of warfare. No protracted cannonading gave warning of what impended. A great number of tanks led the attack. The statements of the preceding days indicate more than usual activity on the part of the British reconnoitering parties, but these operated chiefly to the north of the River Scarpe, leaving the area south of that stream as far as the British extreme right at St. Quentin in apparent security. On the 19th, Haig recommenced the violent bombardment of the German front in the Ypres area, furnishing the enemy with apparent indications of an intended enterprise in that direction. In the meantime, a large force of tanks, probably greater than any hitherto employed together, was gathered on the British front, opposite the chief points aimed at. Without the least warning these engines moved forward across the vacant zone at 6:20 in the morning. They reached the German trenches and blockhouses so promptly as to sustain little damage from the enemy's covering artillery, which had no time to locate the targets. Trenches were crossed in the stride of the machines, earthworks levelled, cement machine-gun shelters destroyed and the mouths of underground refuges run over. British accounts, unofficial, indicate that many of the German front line troops, in the face of these unexpected tactics, were at a loss and gave up the fight readily.

Infantry followed the tanks, assisting in the reduction of works, taking charge of prisoners and occupied points. By this means they enabled the tanks to move on with a minimum of delay. In the main field of attack the British were bent on penetrating the enemy's front as suddenly and deeply as possible. The tank assault therefore did not halt to finish up the details of its work, and the infantry, above all the grenadiers and other shock troops, played an important, though contributory, part. After passing the front line, the machines kept on, dominating the machine gun zone and seeking the second line of works. These in turn they traversed. By afternoon they had advanced, at the point of greatest gain, something like five miles beyond the morning's point of departure. The depth of the gain was, in part, due to the disorganization of the enemy's defensive artillery fire, the guns' positions being menaced and in some cases attained and surpassed. No longer were the German gunners dealing with a limited field where they could carry out a methodical fire at ranges previously ascertained. The downfall of the enemy artillery was in its way as conspicuous a fact of the day as the performance of the assault cars.

While the whole front of the attack extended over thirty miles, from the Scarpe to the vicinity of St. Quentin, only secondary assaults were delivered at the right and left thirds of this line. The main attack of Nov. 20 took place in the center, between these two extremities on a front of some ten miles lying south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road and north of Villers-Guislain village. The road from Havrincourt to Cambrai formed the center of the line of advance. Capturing Havrincourt at the outset, the main attack on its left passed through the successive villages of Flesquières, Graincourt and Anneux; the right occupied first Ribécourt and subsequently the larger town of Marcoing, an important point and railroad junction, five miles southwest of Cambrai. To the south of Marcoing, the British gained possession of the ground as far east as the St. Quentin-Cambrai Canal and are reported to have effected a crossing of the canal near Masnières. They thus approached within about five miles of Cambrai on a ten-mile front, in the first six or seven hours of the operation. The villages were in several cases stormed by infantry.

On the 21st the attack gained again, although at a reduced rate. The second day's advance carried the British into Noyelles, a mile beyond Marcoing, and about three miles from Cambrai. They took Cantaing, likewise, farther on the left, while on the right they stormed two rows of trenches on the east bank of the Scheldt Canal. On the 22d, after clearing the Bourlon wood, north of the Bapaume-Cambrai main road, they pressed eastward along the road and seized Fontaine-Notre-Dame, less than three miles west of Cambrai. They had traveled two-thirds of the distance to their objective in three days, overcoming their opponents in two fortified lines. Incomplete accounts mentioned the capture of 8,000 Germans.

Only the most complete and secret preparation made the British success possible. The British third army, commanded by General Byng, to whom belongs the chief credit for organizing the operation, did perhaps the most difficult part of its work before the hour of the actual advance. Large bodies of troops were moved up without prematurely betraying their presence to the opposing side, and the tanks likewise were brought into their starting positions, despite their cumbersome progress, without alarming the enemy. The final preparations had to be carried out during the few dark hours preceding the assault. In the quiet attending the absence of heavy cannonading the difficulty of this feat much exceeded that under the ordinary conditions of attack. The fact that the Germans had suffered little molestation in this area of late and regarded the strength of their defenses with confidence worked in favor of the British. As a military feat the success is as remarkable as in its aspect of a strategic gain. Its unique success among the surprise attacks in the warfare of the western front makes it the more conspicuous, and gives occasion for the hope that the beginnings toward finding a new tactical method, permitting

of crushing frontal attack in the face of the strongest enemy field defenses, may at last have been made.

The considerable and at first examination apparently predominating power of the tanks as employed in this week's operation call renewed attention to these contrivances. As used in the early months of the present year and in 1916, these armored tractor engines failed to inspire hope of their attaining the value they have just displayed. Tanks were disabled by German artillery on several previous occasions, or became stalled in the German lines and fell prey to bombing parties. Their use hitherto, however, has been only singly or in small groups. As they appeared first on the British front hardly over a year ago, their development may be said to have been in its first infancy until very lately. The present demonstration of their power suggests the possibility that they may shortly appear on the western front in increased numbers and play a new part in the offensives that are to come.

The French front continued quiet during the week, in most parts as of late. North of Verdun there were again bombardments and local German attacks on both sides of the River Meuse. The Germans attempted attacks, which failed, at Mont Cornillet in Champagne, and at Veldhoek in Flanders. If the French were preparing any move of their own in co-operation with their British allies, little occurred to indicate where it was to take place. On Nov. 20, the French, in connection with the British operations, made a small attack near St. Quentin. East of Craonne, the French made a local attack on Nov. 21 and penetrated the opposing lines to an average depth of 400 yards on a front of five-eighths of a mile, taking 175 prisoners.

The problem of sheltering the tanks, in their first advance, from the opposing guns, was met by the use of a smoke barrage, it is reported, on some portions of the attacking front.

GERMAN EFFORTS AGAINST PIAVE LINE.

The Italians under General Diaz have withstood for another week the endeavor of General von Below to force his way through from the north and turn the left flank of their line on the Piave river. At the same time the Teuton efforts to drive the Italians from the bank of the river near its mouth have met with a check. This check and the failure of the offensive to maintain its previous rate of progress in the north, despite heavy attacks in that region, have materially improved the defense's prospects of making a successful stand in defense of Venice.

Rome considers that the Teutons in the region of Feltre on the middle Piave and Asiago on the Trentino border, to the west have been heavily reinforced with select fresh troops. These troops have been employed in violent and repeated attacks designed to break down opposition and force the Italian flank backward in a southerly direction, but although some gains have resulted, the Italians retain an excellent defensive front in the menaced area, and the Teuton results up to the present have not been such as warrant their sacrifices. On Dec. 16 the Teutons reported the capture of Cismon at the forks of the Cismon and upper Brenta rivers, a point half way between Asiago and Feltre. Its possessions gave them a continuous front in the northern region and put in effectual contact the force coming south from the Trentino passes and that advancing westward through Feltre from the upper course of the Piave river. There followed an effort to extend the gains southwest of Cismon by attacks against the fortified heights of Badenece and Torandecar. In this part of the field the Teutons found themselves checked by the impracticable nature of the ground, abounding in difficult heights and offering poor facilities for troop movements. Further west, they had better success, moving down the Piave river from Feltre on the 18th and taking the town of Quero, five miles to the south. Beyond Quero they met with strong resistance at the group of heights known as Mounts Tomba, Fenere and Grappa. They were repulsed in repeated assaults against the Fenere height on Nov. 19, and lost heavily in men, according to Italian reports. The assaults were not renewed on the 20th, but Teuton artillery was brought into action, indicating intentions to prepare the way for further assaults.

Teutons in small force made farther crossings of the lower Piave at Fajare and one or two other points, on Nov. 17 and 18. These crossings they were however unable to develop. The Teuton party previously lodged on the right bank of the Piave in the loop near Zenson were driven back with many killed and made prisoners.

On Nov. 22 it was reported from Rome that the line on the upper Brenta and Piave rivers had held fast against renewed assaults. The Berlin reports failed to assert the capture of any of the chief peaks in the region. The Italians met an assault on the 21st against their line from Casera and Meletta to Davanti, on the Asiago plateau. The whole slackening of the northern operation, after its first startling successes, suggested that the Teutons in the neighborhood had found trouble in collecting enough force to keep up the progression toward the lowlands. Throughout the week no news came of the engagement of the supports sent into Italy by France and Britain; nor did the moment for their engagement seem to have arrived.

BRITISH OPERATIONS AGAINST JERUSALEM.

The Turks, unable to "recover" after their recent defeat at Gaza, have been forced back upon Jerusalem, without offering any adequate defense against the British force of General Allenby. While the British right advanced northward from Beersheba, the left moved northward up the Mediterranean coast upon Jaffa. After a series of rearguard engagements with Turkish units defending the wide gullies on the route, Australian and New Zealand mounted troops entered Jaffa on the 17th. The city is the port of Jerusalem and its possession gave the Allenby expedition a useful coast base for use in further operations against or beyond the Holy City. The coast wing of the British force, moving northward, reached Kuryet-el-Nat, six miles west of Jerusalem, on Nov. 20, and Beit Lika, five miles northwest of the city, was later stormed by Scottish troops. This advance put the British well to the north of the Jerusalem-Jaffa railroad on a front of several miles, and threatened to cut off the Turkish retreat northward up the rail line via Nablus upon Damascus.

In Mesopotamia the British have suffered a loss in the death of General Maude, the captor of Bagdad. His successes in this region were rendered conspicuous by contrast with the failures of his predecessors. At the moment the Bagdad force is not immediately threatened by the enemy, thanks to General Maude's recent successes in breaking up his opponent's bases and positions on the Tigris, Euphrates and Diala rivers.

The Surgeon General of the Army, acting upon instruction from the Secretary of War, has organized a special medical unit for service in the hospitals of Rumania, 100 Army surgeons having been detailed for duty with this unit. Col. Walter D. McCaw, M.C., U.S.A., will be in command of the surgeons and the few Army

nurses who also will be detailed. Colonel McCaw will report to the American minister at Jassy, Rumania.

THE CAVALRY GETS ITS CHANCE.

The British cavalry had an important part in General Byng's great victory over the Germans on the French front this week. Its work in charging German infantry and sabering gunners is described by correspondents as brilliant and gallant, and certainly stirs the heart of every Cavalryman. Those who held that cavalry would be of little or no value on the western front will now have to revise their opinions and admit that the judgment of Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British armies in France, in maintaining a large cavalry force—ready to strike at the opportune moment—was beyond question.

Philip Gibbs in a special cable to the New York Times from the battle front, Nov. 21, in describing the part of the British cavalry in the great battle, says: "The cavalry were in the highest spirits and full of tense expectation. Young cavalry officers galloped past smiling, and called out a cheery 'Good morning,' like men who have good sport ahead. In the folds of land toward the German lines there were thousands of cavalry horses, massed in parks, with their horse artillery limbered up, and ready for their ride.

"This morning (Nov. 21) very early, in the steady rain and wet mist, I saw squadrons of them going into action, and it was the most stirring sight I had seen for many a long day in this war, one which I sometimes thought I should never live to see.

"Rain slashed down upon their steel hats, their capes were glistening, and mud was bung up to the horse's flanks, as in long columns they went up and down the rolling country and cantered up the steep track, making a wide curve around two great mine craters in roads which the enemy had blown up in his retreat. It was a wonderful picture to see and remember.

"Other squadrons of cavalry had already gone ahead and had been fighting in the open country since midday yesterday after crossing the bridges of Masnières and Marcoing, which the enemy did not have time to destroy. They had done well. One squadron rode down a battery of German guns, and a patrol had ridden into Flesquières village, when the Germans were still there. Still other bodies of cavalry had swept around German machine-gun emplacements and German villages and drawn many prisoners into their net. The drama was far beyond the most fantastic imagination."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

British casualties reported in the week ending Nov. 20 reached 32,227, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 296; men, 6,160. Wounded or missing—Officers, 923; men, 24,848.

Seventeen British merchantmen were sunk by mines or submarines according to the weekly statement issued by the Admiralty on Nov. 21. Of these ten were vessels of 1,600 tons or more and seven of less. Rome reports that the Italian marine losses during the week ended Nov. 18 were one large steamer sunk and another damaged by a torpedo and afterward towed into port. One French ship of more than 1,600 tons and two fishing vessels were sunk by submarines or mines last week according to the statement of Nov. 22. One ship was attacked unsuccessfully.

In the House of Commons on Nov. 15 Henry William Forster, Financial Secretary of War, said that since July 1, 1916, the British had captured from the Turks 30,197 prisoners and 186 guns, and from the Germans on the Western front 101,534 prisoners and 519 guns. The approximate square mileage in territory conquered or reconquered by the British in the same time, said Mr. Forster, was 128,000. The total number of prisoners captured on all fronts since the beginning of the war was 166,000, while the captured guns numbered 800.

A little brush between British and German light forces in the Heligoland Bight on Nov. 17 resulted, according to the British report, in the Germans running away to their mine fields, after a pursuit of thirty miles. One German light cruiser was battered and in flames, the machinery of another seemed to be damaged and one German mine sweeper was sunk. The British light forces returned without losses, with little material damage to the vessels and slight casualties among the personnel. The Germans claim to have repulsed the British in an attempt to break into Heligoland Bight, and that they suffered no losses.

A Madrid dispatch to London on Nov. 20 says the Spanish government has issued a special warning that Spain would regard any flight of American airplanes over her territories as in violation of neutrality and would instruct the military to fire on such airplanes.

The German government announced on Nov. 22 the establishment of a new "barred zone" around the Azore Islands "which have become in economic and military respects important hostile bases of Atlantic navigation." The channel to Greece hitherto left open in the Mediterranean is also "closed" by this order on the ground that the Venizelos government has been using it not so much for transporting food to the Greeks as for arms and munitions. A German vice admiral declared on Nov. 21 that the United States had "established herself on the Azores and constructed fortifications at Ponta Delgado."

Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S.A., has issued a description of the U.S. Rifle, Model of 1917, which is the British rifle of 1914 rechambered for American cartridges. The diameter of the bore is 0.0. It has five grooves with a uniform twist left hand, one turn in ten. The bayonet weighs 1 lb. 2 oz., and the total weight of the arm with oiler, strong-case and bayonet is 10 lb. 5 oz. The trigger pull is from 4½ to 6½ lbs. The initial velocity of the rifle is 2,700 feet per second. The weight of the bullet is 150 grains and the weight of the powder charge is 50 grains. The face of the rear sight, both slide and battle sight peep, is checkered to prevent the reflection of light, and renders unnecessary the blacking of the sight. The slide moves vertically and makes no correction for drift. The firing pin and sleeve can be removed from the bolt, dismounted, without using any tools. The rifle may be used as a single loader or in simulated fire. The magazine is directly beneath the bolt and is loaded from the top from a clip. Clips hold five cartridges, which is the capacity of the magazine, but a sixth cartridge may be carried in the chamber.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. William C. Dawson, assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C., who was retired Oct. 15, 1917, with the rank of colonel, was appointed in the Marine Corps from the Naval Academy July 1, 1894. He entered the Naval Academy as a naval cadet Sept. 6, 1888, and was graduated in 1894. It has been wrongly stated that Colonel Dawson was appointed to the Naval Academy in the latter year.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Raymond R. Stevens, U.S.A., retired, died at Brownsville, Ga., Nov. 17, 1917. He was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 23, 1861, and was appointed a second lieutenant of the 23d Infantry on Oct. 30, 1884. He was promoted first lieutenant, 20th Infantry, in October, 1891, and was transferred to the 23d Infantry in November, 1891. He was promoted captain of the 16th Infantry Feb. 6, 1889, and was transferred to the 23d Infantry the following October. He was retired with the rank of major March 14, 1908, for disability in the line of duty. Major Stevens served with the 23d in the Philippine campaign.

Major Richard Weil, M.O.R.C., chief of the medical staff of the base hospital at Camp Wheeler, near Macon, Ga., died from pneumonia Nov. 19, 1917. Before the war he was professor of experimental medicine in Cornell Medical College and a practicing physician in New York city. Mrs. Weil was with her husband when he died. The body was sent to New York for burial. Dr. Weil was a member of the County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the New York Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the New York Pathological Society, the Association of American Physicians, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, and the American Association for Cancer Research. His home was at 1000 Park avenue, New York city. Besides his wife, Dr. Weil is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Asst. Surg. Dudley W. Queen, U.S. Navy, who died in Ireland Nov. 20, 1917, was on duty with the American Navy forces. He was born in Granger, Texas, in 1886, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force on May 3, 1917. He was appointed assistant surgeon in June, 1917, and was serving on board the Cassin at the time of his death.

A correspondent writing to us regarding the death of Mrs. McCrea, wife of Brig. Gen. Tully McCrea, on Oct. 25 last, in Hampton, Va., which we have previously noted says: "Mrs. McCrea died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Techappat, wife of Colonel Techappat, Ord. Dept. Mrs. McCrea (descended from an old New York family, her grandfather, Col. Elisha Camp), was born in Sackett Harbor, N.Y. Marrying the then Lieutenant McCrea she spent her life in the U.S. Army as a bright example of what the typical Army woman should be. Trained by the discipline, re-enforced by her common sense, of varied experiences in military life, to be all things to all men; at home, on land or sea; adequate to every phase of society; she possessed the happy faculty of making and keeping friends. Her keen intellect and brilliant conversation made her a delightful companion, while in character she was sweet, strong, loving and buoyant. Ever unselfish her influence will remain in many lives enriched by this courageous, hopeful spirit. It is fitting that she lies in beautiful West Point since the beauty of her own character has been such, that the loss to her family and many friends is incalculable."

Mrs. Elizabeth Lister, widow of Brig. Gen. F. W. Lister, U.S.V., died Nov. 18, 1917, after a two days' illness of pneumonia, at her home, 10 Shepard street, Cambridge, Mass. She was eighty-eight years of age. She was born in London and was married there. She came to America in the early fifties. Her husband served in the British army and in the Civil War in the 45th and 31st Ohio Volunteers, and as colonel of the 40th U.S. Colored Infantry. Mrs. Lister is survived by three sons.

Mrs. Mary E. Ryan, widow of Comdr. George P. Ryan, U.S.N., died Nov. 19, 1917, at her home, Auburn Courts, Brookline, Mass. She was the daughter of the late John Galvin, for many years city forester of Boston. For several years after her marriage she lived in Washington and Annapolis, but following the death of her husband, who lost his life in the wreck of the U.S.S. Huron, Nov. 24, 1877, she made her home in Boston. She is survived by two daughters, Miss Coletta A. Ryan, of Brookline, and Mrs. Helen T. Gardiner, of Washington, wife of Comdr. Carlos A. Gardiner, U.S.N.; a sister, Mrs. Charles Drake, of Washington; and three brothers, J. Mitchell Galvin, Thomas F. Galvin and Dr. George W. Galvin.

Gen. Sir Frederick Stanley Maude, a distinguished officer of the British army and a commander of the expeditionary forces in Mesopotamia, where his brilliant campaign amid great obstacles have won the admiration of students of military history, died in Mesopotamia Nov. 18 after a brief illness. General Maude was fifty-three years old. He was a son of the late Gen. Sir Frederick Maude, and served in the South African War and on various British fronts in the world war, and was wounded in France. On Aug. 28, 1916, he was placed in command of the Mesopotamian army after its former commander was defeated. He won an unbroken series of successes. He captured Kut-el-Amara, where General Townshend's army had been compelled to surrender, and last March took Bagdad, later pushing up the Tigris more than 100 miles beyond the latter city. He was mentioned five times in the dispatches and made a Commander of the Bath. From 1901 to 1904 he was military secretary to the Governor General of Canada and later private secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

Col. A. Audout, head of the Swiss army, died Nov. 21, 1917, as a result of a brief illness contracted during an inspection trip. While observing neutrality officially, Colonel Audout made no disguise of his sympathies with the Entente Allies. His death in Switzerland is deeply mourned.

Mr. Richard H. Gordon died in New York city Nov. 20, 1917. Mr. Gordon was the father of Mrs. Eleanor G. Stevenson and of Mrs. Albert Clayton Dalton, wife of Colonel Dalton, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. Agnes Louisa Leslie Peck, wife of Gen. Theodore S. Peck, U.S.V., died at her home Nov. 15, 1917. General Peck has many friends and acquaintances in the Army and Navy who will deeply sympathize with him in his great loss. Besides her husband Mrs. Peck is survived by her daughter, Theodora Agnes Peck. Mrs. Peck, who had been partially paralyzed since she was stricken with apoplexy Jan. 1, 1917, has been a patient sufferer, thinking not of herself, but of those about her. She was born in Toronto, Ontario, the daughter of William and Louisa M. (Webb) Leslie, her father coming from the

home of his ancestors in Dundee, Scotland, to Upper York (Toronto) Canada. Her mother's home was in Champlain, N.Y., and on her maternal side the Webb line of ancestors is traced back to the year 1350, including many English people of note. She was a charter member of Green Mountain Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the first state regent of Vermont; a member of the Woman's Relief Corps of Stannard Post, G.A.R.; of the Humane Society of Burlington, and for many years was president of the board of managers of the Home for Friendless Women. She was a devoted member of the College Street Congregational Church. "To whatever interests she became associated Mrs. Peck gave a faithful and untiring attention, her life being an example of the high ideals which inspired her, and her memory will ever be cherished by a wide circle of friends," says the Burlington Free Press. The funeral services were held Nov. 17 from the Peck residence, the Rev. I. C. Smart officiating. Representatives from many organizations were among the large number of persons attending the services and there were numerous floral tributes. Upon the casket were small United States and English silk flags. Mrs. Peck was buried in the family lot in Lake View Cemetery. The honorary bearers included Prof. George H. Perkins, acting president of the University of Vermont; Prof. Samuel F. Emerson, of the University of Vermont; Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A.; Gen. Crosby P. Miller, U.S.A. Letters and telegrams were received from all parts of the country. General Peck and his daughter are deeply touched by the kindness shown them by their many friends, and words fail to express their gratitude.

Judge James H. Wood, a distinguished Virginia lawyer, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James N. Dillard, in New York city, Nov. 12, 1917, at the age of seventy-seven years. Judge Wood served at one time in the Virginia House of Delegates. He served as captain and adjutant of the 37th Virginia Regiment of Confederates during the war between the States and was active in the Virginia campaign under Stonewall Jackson. He was captured at the battle of the Wilderness and was sent to Old Fort Delaware, where he remained in prison until the close of the war. He was at one time offered the nomination of the Governorship of Virginia, but declined it in order that he might continue the practice of his chosen profession which he did in Virginia and later in Washington, and finally in New York city. His surviving children are his son, Lieut. Col. William S. Wood, of the U.S. Field Artillery, and two daughters, Mrs. Dillard, of New York, and Mrs. S. G. Harriss, of Lynchburg, Va. His grandson, Capt. A. W. Dillard, 18th Inf., is now in the Aviation Corps in France.

Annie Collidge Saffarrans, widow of George Landrum Saffarrans, died at her home in Memphis, Tenn., on Nov. 9, 1917, of apoplexy. She was the mother of Col. George C. Saffarrans, U.S.A., and Mrs. W. J. O'Loughlin. She had visited many Army posts, at which her son or daughter were stationed, and had a wide acquaintance among Army people.

An impressive military funeral was held at Camp Mills, Garden City, N.Y., over the remains of 2d Lieut. William M. Bradshaw, of Troop A, 148th Field Art., National Guard, whose home is in Portland, Ore. Lieutenant Bradshaw died Nov. 15, 1917, in the Rockefeller Institute of pneumonia. He was a veteran of three wars, including the Boer War, in the British service. The entire regiment and military band attended his funeral from Christ's Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, N.Y., and the body was sent to Portland.

A tragic accident occurred on Nov. 17, near Champaign, Ill., in which Mrs. C. C. Benedict and son, Frederick, and Mrs. Conrad Berens were instantly killed, and Major C. C. Benedict, J.M.A., A.S., S.O., and Capt. Conrad Berens, M.O.R.C., were injured when the closed car in which they were driving was struck by an inter-urban. The party had been at the Champaign Country Club playing golf and were returning to Champaign Field when the accident occurred. Captain Berens and Major Benedict were in the front seat, the ladies and the little boy in the rear. The electric car struck the automobile just behind the front seat, totally demolishing it. The bodies were thrown about fifty feet. The remains of Mrs. Benedict and Frederick were shipped to Vancouver, Wash. The bodies were escorted to the train by the officers and ladies from Champaign Field, and a great number of friends from Champaign. Mrs. Benedict had made a great many friends since she came to Champaign Field in the early part of June and her sudden and tragic death was a shock to the entire community. Mrs. Berens had only been at the post for a short time, but had endeared herself to everyone by her charming personality. The funeral services were held in New Jersey.

The following deaths of officers were reported to the War Department since Nov. 10: Second Lieut. Tilman B. Gray, 346th Inf., at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Nov. 12, 1917; 1st Lieut. Ernest Gentis, 35th Engrs., at Camp Grant, Ill., Nov. 13, 1917; 2d Lieut. Ivan Walton, Cav., O.R.C., at Camp Lee, Va., Nov. 14, 1917; 2d Lieut. William M. Bradshaw, 148th Field Art., at Camp Mills, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1917; Major Raymond R. Stevens, retired, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Nov. 16, 1917.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Jean Eleanor Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Miller, of San Diego, Cal., and Capt. Latham Loomis Brundred, 21st U.S. Inf., stationed at Balboa Park, San Diego. The latter is a son of Mrs. Benjamin F. Brundred, of Oil City, Pa., who will go to the Pacific Coast to attend the wedding, now set for Dec. 18 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in the Southwest city.

Lieut. Linton H. Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Mildred E. Snowden, daughter of the late Councilman John W. Snowden, of Los Angeles, Cal., were married at the West Adams Methodist Church in that city Nov. 10, 1917. The groom is attached to the U.S.S. Yorktown.

At St. Saviour's Chapel, Harvard Military School, Los Angeles, Cal., on Nov. 10, 1917, occurred the marriage of Lieut. John James Vandenberg, 11th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Tonna Moses, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Moses, of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Redmond, of Annapolis, Md., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Isabel, to Mdsn. Chauncey Rouse Crutcher, U.S.N. The date of the wedding has not been fixed. Midshipman Crutcher will graduate from the Naval Academy in 1918. He received his appointment from West Virginia.

The marriage of Miss Mary Agnes Yerkes, daughter of Mrs. Charles S. Yerkes, of Oak Park, Ill., and Lieut. Archibald N. Olney, U.S.N., took place on Nov. 15,

1917, at St. Peter's Chapel, Mare Island, Cal., the service being read by Chaplain John F. Fleming, U.S.N., in the presence of a large number of guests. Miss Yerkes and her mother arrived at Mare Island only the day previous from their Illinois home, the wedding at the Navy Yard having been decided upon because of Lieutenant Olney's inability to secure an extended leave of absence from duty, and the ladies of the station had beautifully decorated the chapel for this the first war wedding celebrated there this year. Miss Yerkes, who made a charming bride, was attended by Miss Margaret Olney, a sister of the groom, as maid of honor, while the flower girls were little Caroline and Mary Nielson, daughters of Surg. and Mrs. John L. Nielson. Dr. W. W. Behlow, U.S.N., supported the groom and the ushers were Lieut. R. G. Coman and Lieutenant Wyman, both of U.S. Navy. A wedding luncheon, at which only the bridal party and relatives of the young couple were present, followed at the Olney home. After a short honeymoon trip Lieut. and Mrs. Olney will make their home for the present in Vallejo.

Miss Mildred Hemingway and Lieut. Clifford Geer Richardson, U.S.N., were married at the home of the bride's parents in Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 10, 1917.

Mrs. John Shannon Nason announces the marriage of her daughter, Elizabeth Cutler, to Lieut. Edward Munroe Bates, 8th U.S. Inf., Nov. 14, 1917, at Leavenworth, Kas., at the First Congregational Church. Rev. Stephen Butcher, pastor of the church, performed the service, which was witnessed by a number of the friends of the young couple. Immediately after the marriage, Lieut. and Mrs. Bates left for Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.

Lieut. Robert L. Smith, U.S.A., and Miss Florine Hardwick, daughter of Mrs. Hall, wife of Henry Morton Hall, of Cedartown, Ga., were married in the chantry of St. Thomas' Church, New York city, Nov. 17, 1917. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiated. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Richard H. Hardwick, of Wenonah Military Institute. The bridegroom was attended by his father. After a short wedding trip Lieutenant Smith and his bride will go to Louisville, Ky., where he is stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor.

Miss Gladys Maria Morello and Lieut. Comdr. Scott Douglass McCaughey, U.S.N., were married at St. Patrick's Church, Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 14, 1917.

Lieut. George Gillespie, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline Stimson Burne, daughter of Mrs. R. C. Burne, of New York and Huntington, L.I., were married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Huntington, L.I., on Nov. 14, 1917, the Rev. Charles E. Cragg officiating.

Lieut. Alexander Paul Brown, U.S.M.C., son of Judge and Mrs. William Finlay Brown, and Miss Mary Bonner Daniel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Daniel, were married at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 14, 1917.

Miss Mae R. Houston and Lieut. Woodworth B. Allen, 7th U.S. Inf., were married on Nov. 13, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. A. N. Hagerty, of the First Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, Pa.

Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, of Washington, D.C., has just announced the marriage of her daughter, Miss Margaretta Cameron MacVeagh, to Naval Const. Stuart Farrar Smith, U.S.N. The ceremony, which took place on Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at Mrs. MacVeagh's house, 1719 Massachusetts avenue, was very quiet, none but members of the immediate families being present. Mrs. Farrar Smith's father, the late Wayne MacVeagh, through most of his life one of the leading citizens of Pennsylvania and the most distinguished lawyer of his generation, was Attorney General in President Garfield's cabinet, and was the first American Ambassador to Italy. Naval Const. Farrar Smith's father, the late Major Gen. William Farrar ("Baldy") Smith, served with distinction during the Civil War as Chief Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland, and as a corps commander in the Army of the Potomac.

Capt. William James Connolly, 35th U.S. Inf., and Miss Blanche Caldwell, of San Antonio, Tex., were married at Ajo, Ariz., Nov. 10, 1917. Rev. Father Gildorf officiating with the impressive ceremony of the Catholic Church. The bride was attractive in a Hickson frock of blue with hat and boots to correspond and corsage of orchids. She was given in marriage by her mother, Mrs. Frank Caldwell, who wore a black satin costume. Lieut. F. J. Uhler, U.S.A., was best man. The officers wore the service uniform. After the ceremony Capt. and Mrs. Connolly were honored with a reception and dance at the 35th Infantry camp. The bride is one of San Antonio's most popular girls and the groom is the brother of Major Patrick A. Connolly, 10th U.S. Inf. Capt. and Mrs. Connolly temporarily will be at Ajo, Ariz., where Captain Connolly is commanding a detachment of the 35th U.S. Infantry.

The marriage of Miss Christine Gregson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Squire Gregson, of Norwich, Conn., to Lieut. Frederick Barnard Craven, U.S.N., son of Commodore and Mrs. John E. Craven, U.S.N., was quietly celebrated Nov. 20, 1917, at the home of the bride's parents, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arthur F. Purkiss, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, in front of a bank of palms and ferns so arranged as to form a canopy. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and wedding music was rendered on the piano and violin. Lieut. Lyman K. Swenson, U.S.N., a classmate of the groom, was best man. Miss Dorothy Gregson, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor and Lieut. Casper K. Blackburn and Lieut. Fred W. Connor were the ushers. The bride wore a gown of white satin tulle with court train and carried a shower of white roses and lilies of the valley. She wore a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. The maid of honor was dressed in yellow satin and Georgette crepe and carried a bouquet of lavender chrysanthemums. The bridal cake was cut by the bride with the groom's sword. During the service nothing but the candle light was used, making the room most attractive in its subdued light and decorations. In the dining room the bride's table was artistic with bouquets of bridal roses and smilax while on the buffet were large bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums. The overhead decorations, of all of the rooms, was of southern smilax and in the den, where the musicians were, yellow chrysanthemums and southern smilax were used. Refreshments were served after the wedding. The bride has been one of the most prominent figures in the social life of the younger set in Norwich, having graduated from the Norwich Free Academy at which time she was a member of the Alpha Gamma Sigma Sorority, the musical club, the glee club, and held other honors, and has since attended Vassar. The groom has for the past several months been stationed at the submarine base in New London. He was a member of the class of 1916 at the Naval Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. Craven, following

a short reception, left in their automobile for a honeymoon trip.

The wedding of Miss Mary Holmes, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Urban T. Holmes, U.S.N., and Lieut. John T. Knight, Jr., U.S.A., son of Col. and Mrs. J. T. Knight, U.S.A., will take place Dec. 4 in San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Helen S. Kinney, of Vancouver, Wash., and Capt. Lewis C. Davidson, 41st U.S. Inf., were married on Sept. 11, 1917, at Fort Omaha, Nebr. Capt. and Mrs. Davidson are stationed at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. James Cogswell, U.S.A., son of Mrs. James K. Cogswell and the late Rear Admiral Cogswell, U.S.N., and Miss Frances A. Hefenger, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Hefenger, were married at Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 22, 1917, at the home of her parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. H. Thayer. After a short wedding trip Lieutenant Cogswell will report at Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. Dolph Barrett, U.S.A., and Miss Lillian Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Russell, of Walla Walla, Wash., at present in New York, were married in New York city, Nov. 22, 1917, at the house of the Rev. Frank Kerr, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, who officiated. The bride was attended by her mother, Lieut. Walter Tusley, U.S.A., was best man.

Mrs. O. B. Wallace, of Spokane, Wash., has announced the marriage of her daughter, Helen Layton, to Lieut. C. Boyd Maynard, U.S.M.C., on Sept. 22, 1917, at Yonkers, N.Y. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. C. McMillan, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

RESERVE OFFICERS.

Lieut. John Hughes Blackman, Jr., O.R.C., Field Artillery, and Miss Emily Lindsey Fuller were married in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 20, 1917, at the home of the bride, who is a daughter of Judge and Mrs. Henry A. Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard P. Davenport, of Glen Ridge, N.J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Davenport, to Lieut. Frank L. Walton, U.S.R., of Springfield, N.J.

Lieut. Comdr. Lee R. Jenney, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Marion Harding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McLellan Harding, of No. 1 West Eighty-first street, New York city, were married on Nov. 17, 1917, in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy. Miss Marion Hayden was the bride's only attendant. Mr. Theodore G. Miller, of Chicago, Ill., was the best man. The bridegroom is on duty in Washington.

Lieut. Arthur H. Sulzberger, O.R.C., and Miss Iphigene Bertha Ochs, daughter of Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, of No. 308 West Seventy-fifth street, New York city, were married in the home of the bride's parents, Nov. 17, 1917, by the Rev. Joseph Silverman. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Ursula Squier, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Bentley Squier. Master John Bertram Ochs, cousin of the bride, and Master Cyrus Leo Sulzberger, nephew of the bridegroom, both four years old, were pages. They wore sailor suits of white and blue. Capt. Julius Ochs Adler, O.R.C., cousin of the bride, was best man. Th ushers were Messrs. David M. Heyman, Edward S. Greenbaum, Leo Sulzberger and David Hays Sulzberger. A reception for relatives and close friends of the families followed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin and silver brocade. The bodice was of brocade with a deep girdle, the skirt was paneled with satin and the gown had a court train veiled with tulle and with Brussels lace, which had been part of her mother's wedding dress. Her veil of tulle was fastened with a bandeau of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a pearl necklace, a gift from her parents. Miss Squier was in pale pink and blue chiffon and picture hat and carried pink roses. Lieutenant Sulzberger is on duty with the 27th Division, National Guard, at Spartanburg, S.C. He has been granted leave for a honeymoon until Nov. 25.

Miss Ruth Kaufman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Kaufman, of San Diego, Cal., was married on Nov. 9, 1917, at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., to Lieut. Wallace M. Mackey, U.S.R., the ceremony taking place at the residence of Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes. Lieutenant Bronson, regimental chaplain, officiated.

Ensign Otis C. Stanton, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Priscilla Beacham, daughter of the late Frederick B. Beacham, of Baltimore, Md., were married at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21, 1917, at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Hugh M. Murray, by the Rev. Thomas Waters.

Mrs. Caroline Benson, of Leavenworth, Kas., announces the engagement of her daughter, Nell, to Capt. William E. Upham, E.R.C., of San Francisco, Cal., now stationed at Fort Leavenworth training camp. The marriage will occur in the near future.

Miss May Louise Ueberwald, of San Diego, Cal., daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Louise Ueberwald, U.S.R., and Louis Martin Stoll were married in that city Nov. 15, 1917, by Rev. W. E. Crabtree, pastor of the Central Christian Church.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Mrs. Earl North, wife of Major Earl North, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., is living at 2034 Twentieth street, Washington. Major North is at present on duty in Washington.

Mrs. Coleman Nockolds and family are residing at 2565 Brent street, San Diego, Cal., for the winter to be near Major Nockolds, who is stationed at Camp Kearny, Linda Vista.

Mrs. John Rozier Claggett, who recently returned to the States from Panama, is spending the winter with her brother, Major Gen. G. M. Randall, U.S.A., at 854 Pearl street, Denver, Colo.

Miss Genevieve Hornbrook, daughter of Col. J. J. Hornbrook, U.S.A., who has been very ill in the hospital at Douglas, Ariz., is slowly improving, much to the delight of her many friends.

Mrs. George Vidmer has returned to Washington, after spending the past two months at Bellport, L.I., with Colonel Vidmer, who is in command of the 306th Regiment, N.A., at Camp Upton. Mrs. Vidmer has taken an apartment for the winter at Cavanaugh Courts, Seventeenth street between P and Q, N.W.

The following officers recently sojourned in Los Angeles, Cal., where they made their headquarters at the Hotel Clark: Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Kobes, Lieut. S. W. Bishop, Lieut. F. E. Slavin, Lieut. H. J. Riddell, Lieut. Russell Ryan, Capt. W. R. Clark, stationed at Camp Kearny, and Capt. F. O. Dodge, of the U.S.S. Unaiga.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. R. C. Persons, U.S.N., have gone South and will spend the winter in Alabama.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Major Gen. George Bell, N.A., is spending the winter at the Kedrick, Washington.

A son was born to Major and Mrs. H. B. McMurdo, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Sydney, Australia, on Oct. 8, 1917.

Major and Mrs. George L. Hicks, U.S.A., have taken a house at 1941 Calvert street, Washington, for the winter.

A son, John Dibble, Jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John Dibble, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at El Paso, Texas, on Nov. 6, 1917.

Miss Cornelia Claggett at present studying in New York is with her uncle, Mr. G. M. Plympton, 105 Hilton avenue, Garden City, N.Y.

Mrs. Harris, wife of Civil Engr. Frederick R. Harris, U.S.N., has returned to her apartment at the Connecticut after a brief stay in New York.

Mrs. Barber, wife of Paymr. S. E. Barber, U.S.N., is spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. Frederick Wesson, at the Dresden, Washington.

Mrs. Logan, widow of Gen. John A. Logan, U.S.A., has rented her Thirteenth street residence, Washington, and will reside at her other home on Calumet place.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Patterson, Signal Corps, U.S.A., recently returned from the Philippines, where he was in charge of aviation, is now in command at Langley Field, Hampton, Va.

Miss Bertha Scott, of Norfolk, Va., was the guest last week of her sister Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin and Lieutenant Daubin, U.S.N., at their home in the Decatur, Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Guy Carleton, N.A., have rented a furnished house at 116 East Kentucky street, Louisville, Ky. Their daughters, Mrs. Pelham Glassford and Miss Carleton, are with them.

Mrs. Poe, widow of Gen. O. M. Poe, U.S.A., is at the Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, N.J., for the present. Miss B. C. Poe, her daughter, is at 1014 Twenty-first street, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. J. H. Woodberry, wife of Capt. J. H. Woodberry, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., is visiting her parents in Charleston, S.C. She was accompanied home by her sister, Miss Bessie Flint, who has been visiting her for the last year.

Mrs. John M. Field has gone to San Juan, P.R., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Carl Michel. Her other daughters, Mrs. Aristides Moreno and Miss Bena C. Field, have recently come to Washington and are located at 1758 Q street, N.W.

Mrs. Percy Jones, wife of Lieut. Col. Percy Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and small daughter, Elizabeth, are settled for the winter during Colonel Jones's absence abroad at the Emerson Apartments, 1824 Belmont road, Washington.

Mrs. Charles W. Mason and children are spending the winter with Mrs. Mason's parents at 44 West Seventy-seventh street, New York city, while Major Mason, who has recently returned from Panama, is on duty at Camp Funston, Kas.

Mrs. T. S. Voss, wife of Lieut. Thomas Settle Voss, 12th U.S. Cav., Columbus, N.M., and little daughter, Peggy, who have been spending some time in Laredo, Texas, visiting relatives, have joined Lieutenant Voss at Columbus, N.M.

A son was born at San Juan, P.R., on Oct. 11, 1917, to Mrs. Michel, wife of Asst. Surg. Carl Michel, Public Health Service. The boy is a grandson of Major and Mrs. John M. Field, U.S.A., and in due time, will enter one of the Academies.

Mrs. Perley, widow of Col. Harry Otis Perley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mildred Kempf, of Detroit, are at the New Willard in Washington, where they expect to remain until after Dec. 1, after which they will be in New York at the Hotel Astor.

Mrs. John P. Smith had her right arm broken in an automobile accident at Waco, Texas, where she had gone to join Major Smith, Field Art., N.A., at Camp MacArthur. After a week in the Providence Hospital she is now at the Crawford, 117 South Twentieth street.

Major Gen. W. L. Sibert's fifth son is now in the U.S. Army, according to a press dispatch from the American training camp in France. It says: "Two of his sons are captains, one is a lieutenant, and one a West Point cadet, and the General instructed his fifth and youngest son to keep away for the present. He has been advised, however, that his youngest son felt he could keep out of the Army no longer. He has just enlisted as a private."

Where there are so many new officers in the Service, as nowadays, the question must naturally arise as to the relations existing between senior and junior officers in the line of duty. Discussing this point the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News at Camp Grant, Ill., writes in a recent issue of that paper: "Junior officers of the 86th National Army Division in training here could well observe Col. Charles R. Howland, commander of the 343d Infantry, while they are learning military psychology along with tactics, modern war science and so on. One short look at Colonel Howland and anybody would say 'he is a soldier.' He has a short, snappy way of saying things, especially when giving orders to his officers and men. He commands a thing done in a crispness of tone that leaves no doubt of his meaning. He has an imperious gesture that speaks for itself and he is full of nervous action that dominates every one around him. But back of it all is a very infectious smile. Colonel Howland orders, then smiles, and, even if a rookie were not inclined to obey quickly on the spoken order, he could not help himself when the 'K.O.' gave him that smile."

Comdr. C. R. Miller, U.S.N., who has been in charge of the organization of Naval Reserves in New York city, under Admiral Usher, U.S.N., was given a dinner by his friends and associates, at Sherry's, a few days ago as a farewell, he having been assigned to other duty. The committee in charge of the dinner, Lieut. M. S. Bentham, Lieut. A. F. McNair and Lieut. S. Wainwright. The toastmaster was Comdr. Warren Sawyer. At the speaker's table were Paymr. J. W. Jordan, Lieut. Robert T. Roosevelt, Lieut. William K. Vanderbilt, Capt. W. B. Franklin, Comdr. Temple Blackwood, of the Royal navy, Comdr. W. Butler Duncan, Medical Director Morris. Other guests were Captains Fry, Hamlet, K. W. Perry, Peters, Commander Hoff, Lieutenant Commanders Boone, Kalbach, Keene, Lackey and Starttaintor, Lieutenants Wright, Murrie, Kirby, Latham, Thrasher, A. M. Baldwin, Collins, Powelson, Sprague, Surgeon Hanan, Assistant Surgeon Irving, Ensigns Rothschild, Billings, Frost, Devlin, Wilson and Hinkley, Assistant Paymasters Dickinson, Ackerman, Davison, Chief Pay Clerks Elliott and Reynolds, Pay Clerks McCourt and Shigen, Dr. Fields, Edward Fish, Mr. Cormack and William Thaw. An entertainment, arranged by Lieutenant Bentham, followed the dinner.

A daughter was born to Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. P. S. Goff, U.S.N., at Buffalo, N.Y., on Nov. 17, 1917.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. George Lansing Davis, U.S.M.C., at Orange, N.J., on Nov. 9, 1917.

Col. W. H. Bertsch, U.S.A., is now ill in the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, having been there since July 24.

Tem. 2d Lieut. William Darrock, 21st Inf., U.S.A., has been appointed aid on the staff of Brig. Gen. Robert D. Walsh, N.A.

Mrs. J. O. Richardson, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Richardson, U.S.N., is spending the winter at 3 Pelham place, Norfolk, Va.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Burbank, U.S.A., have returned to New York and are at the Hotel Arlington, 18 West Twenty-fifth street.

Capt. and Mrs. William Nalle, U.S. Cav., announce the birth of a son, Gilbert Nalle, on Nov. 16, 1917, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

A son, Winslow Williams, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Stephens Williams, U.S.A., at Hampton, Va., Nov. 16, 1917.

A son, Tom Jones, was born to Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Jones, 14th U.S. Inf., at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, on Oct. 26, 1917.

A son, Harry Canavan Harvey, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Harvey, 18th Field Art., U.S.A., at El Paso, Texas, on Oct. 31, 1917.

A daughter, Alice Williams Merriam Moore, was born to Capt. and Mrs. James M. Moore, 20th U.S. Inf., at Detroit, Mich., on Nov. 7, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Charlton, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at the Longacre, 1429 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., for the winter.

A daughter, Helen Cora Marsh, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Raymond Marsh, 11th Field Art., U.S.A., at Douglas, Ariz., on Oct. 12, 1917.

Mrs. John F. Merry, widow of Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., has returned to her home, 142 Highland avenue, Somerville, Mass., after a stay of three months with her son in Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. Hollis Taylor Winston, wife of Commander Winston, U.S.A., has as her guests at her home in the New York Navy Yard, her mother and sister, Mrs. George Richard Smith, and Miss Lucille Claire, of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. A. C. G. Williams-Foote and Mrs. H. A. Barber are at 609 South Tryon street, Charlotte, N.C. Their sons, Lieut. B. Williams-Foote, 58th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. H. A. Barber, Jr., 30th U.S. Inf., are stationed at Camp Greene.

Mrs. Kate Hay Nixon, widow of the late Dr. Henry B. Nixon, professor of mathematics and astronomy at Pennsylvania, has a son, Thomas Hay Nixon, who is now in his third year at West Point. While on furlough at his home at Gettysburg, Pa., last summer cadet Nixon spent nearly his whole time in drilling, in bayonet work, etc., with troops on duty at Gettysburg.

Major Gen. William Harding Carter, U.S.A., is writing a volume on the life and services of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., based on a friendship between the two men of forty years' duration and on a study of his career "from the documentary side," as General Carter styles it, as revealed through the letters and papers of General Chaffee now being studied by General Carter.

Mrs. F. D. Wickham, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Wickham of the 352d Inf., Nat. Army, entertained at a pink tea at Yonker's, Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 16. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. E. H. Plummer, wife of Major General Plummer, and Mrs. W. D. Beach, wife of General Beach. Mrs. Wickham, who arrived at Des Moines from San Francisco, is at home temporarily at the Lloyd Hotel. Her guests included the women of the 352d Infantry at Camp Dodge and numbered fifty. During the receiving hours, from 3 to 5 o'clock, music was furnished by an orchestra composed of men from the regimental band. The tea table, attractive with pink roses, was presided over by Mrs. H. A. Meyers, wife of Major Meyers.

What is said to have been one of the most brilliant military events ever taking place in El Paso, Texas, was the cotillion given by the officers of the 34th U.S. Infantry on Nov. 9 at their tabernacle at Fort Bliss. Almost every El Paso girl attending the affair pronounced it "adorable," and many say that it was the most pretentious military hop ever given in El Paso, which is saying a great deal. A point of unusual interest were the decorations for the occasion. An archway created in a most artistic manner out of flags, was used in the entrance of the auditorium leading to the ballroom, and one girl was heard to say following the ball that the decorations were so artistic that "they almost knocked her down." Lending much enjoyment to the occasion was the supper served by the Thirty-fourth officers, which was carried off in a most pretentious manner. Old-fashioned dances were the feature of the evening, and much serpentine and confetti lent gaiety to the occasion. The girls and matrons present were presented with attractive silver vanity cases as favors. The guests included most of the younger society girls of El Paso, and a number of Army officers and ladies.—El Paso Times.

The 12th annual banquet of the Hooker Association of Massachusetts was served at Hotel Wadsworth, Boston, Nov. 13, with the president of the association, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, in the chair. He delivered the opening address, his subject being the "Doings of Gen. 'Fighting Joe' Hooker." One of the guests was Col. Gonzales Sidney Bingham, chief quartermaster on the staff of Brigadier General Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Department. The Hooker Association hopes to publish Hooker's life and to set up on Look-out Mountain a bronze memorial tablet overlooking Chattanooga, Tenn. Here, Nov. 24, 1863, General Hooker surprised, assaulted and captured the portion of the forces of Gen. Braxton Bragg, who had hitherto held the key to the military occupancy of the region. When, a year ago, General Reade was made the president of the association he asked old veterans like Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., retired, and others: "Where was General Hooker buried? Is there a gravestone or other memorial over his place of interment?" Not one could tell. Major Gen. Joseph Hooker was fifth of the name. His father, Joseph Hooker, 4th, died in Watertown, Jefferson county, N.Y. The general's wife, Olivia A. Grosbeck, also died in Watertown, but a careful search of the records of the city named failed to disclose the burial place of General Hooker. So General Reade next turned his attention to Cincinnati, Ohio. A visit to Spring Grove Cemetery of that city developed the fact that the sarcophagus of Major Gen. Joseph Hooker and the monument of his wife had been erected over Hooker's remains in 1879. This has been photographed, a plate made, and is now the property of the Hooker Association.

Gen. F. C. E. Noyes is now located at Gardiner Sanitarium, Belmont, Cal.

Mrs. Ryder, wife of Surg. Charles E. Ryder, U.S.N., is located at 1801 K street, Washington.

Major and Mrs. Thomas D. Woodson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., have left Washington for Buffalo, N.Y.

A drill and tea-dance for the benefit of widows and orphans of soldiers will take place Nov. 24 at Fort Myer, Va.

Mrs. Goldthwaite, wife of Major Ralph H. Goldthwaite, U.S.A., was hostess at a dinner on Nov. 16 in Washington.

Mrs. Whitside, wife of Major Victor M. Whitside, U.S.A., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Reeside, in Washington.

Mrs. David Sigourney, of New York, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Russell, wife of Col. Benjamin Reeves Russell, U.S.M.C., in Washington.

Mrs. Schroeder, wife of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., of Washington, is directing the Red Cross knitting class, which meets once a week.

Mrs. Watkins, wife of Capt. William B. Watkins, U.S.R., is spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. Alexander Mackay-Smith, in Washington.

The meeting of the League of American Penwomen took place on Nov. 21 at the home of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Richard L. Hoxie, U.S.A., on K street, Washington.

Mrs. Cone, wife of Capt. Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Cone are spending the winter at the Westminster, corner Seventeenth and P streets, Washington.

Mrs. John C. Fairfax and Mrs. Henry Byrd Lewis, wife and mother of Major John C. Fairfax, U.S. Inf., have taken a house in Piedmont, Cal., for the winter.

Col. and Mrs. Will H. Point, N.A., were guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gans on Nov. 17 in Washington.

Major and Mrs. R. C. Crawford, U.S.A., who have spent the past month with Mrs. Crawford's parents, Representative and Mrs. Ben Johnson, in Washington, have leased an apartment at the Wyoming.

Mrs. Dougherty, wife of Capt. Robert S. A. Dougherty, U.S.A., entertained at the first of the series of bridge-tees for the benefit of the Woman's Committee for U.S. Engineers, on Nov. 20 in Washington.

Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., is chairman of the men's floor committee for the dance for the benefit of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, which takes place Nov. 28 at Rauscher's, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. William S. Clark, U.S.R., are spending a few days at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va. Mrs. Hill, mother of Ensign George Hill, U.S.N., is spending the winter at the Farnboro, Washington.

A tea-dance for the benefit of the families of U.S. soldiers, sailors and marines in France will be given under the auspices of the A. R. Lawton and Jefferson Davis Chapters of the U.D.C. on Nov. 24, at the Willard, Washington.

Mrs. Blair, wife of Lieut. Roswell H. Blair, U.S.N., who spent the past few weeks at the Children's Hospital, Washington, owing to the illness of her young son, has returned to Annapolis, Md., to pass the winter with her grandparents, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, U.S.N.

Mrs. Albert E. Phillips and sons, the family of Major Phillips, U.S.A., are occupying quarters in Fort Leavenworth, Kas., during Major Phillips' tour of duty in France. Major Phillips, who is a machine gun expert, having originated and perfected indirect fire with machine guns, is with the Ordnance Department in charge of the equipment, supplies and ammunition for the machine gun units with the American Expeditionary Forces.

Mrs. Bishop S. Melvin, of Selma, Ala., mother of Lieut. John T. Melvin, U.S.N., who was among those lost when the U.S.S. Alcedo was torpedoed off the Irish coast, has received a letter written before his death in the course of which Lieutenant Melvin wrote: "I should think that able bodied young men would feel embarrassed when they claim exemption, even when they are really needed at home. I'm nobody's hero but goodness knows I'm glad to be among the first on the scene."

A memorial bust in commemoration of the late Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., was unveiled at San Francisco recently, with patriotic ceremonies. The General's youngest daughter, Barbara, drew aside the American flag which unveiled the bronze symbol of San Francisco school children's tribute to her father. Boy Scouts, city and Federal officials and a detachment of United States troops participated in the exercises at the City Hall, where the bust will occupy a permanent niche.

Col. O. G. Brown, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brown were in New York at the Hotel Astor for a short visit this week. Mrs. Brown returned to her home in Washington later in the week. Others at the hotel were Brig. Gen. G. W. Reed and Brig. Gen. W. S. McNair, U.S.A., who were guests at dinner parties in the Louis XIV. room. Major James M. Parker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker and their children; Major David McKell, U.S.A., and Miss Anne McKell, of St. Louis, and they were members of a dinner and theater party.

Frank B. Keech, head of the banking firm of F. B. Keech and Company, of New York city, and a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, has returned to the Army and has been appointed major of Artillery, detailed to inspection duty. He is acting inspector general at Newport News, port of embarkation. Major Keech was appointed to the Military Academy from Maryland in 1886 and was graduated June 12, 1890, being promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 5th U.S. Inf., on the same date. He resigned April 30, 1893.

A daughter, Uptonia Meyers, was born to Major O. K. Meyers, Q.M.R.C., and Mrs. Meyers at Camp Upton, Yaphank, N.Y., Nov. 16. This is the first child born at Camp Upton, and the Major and his wife have received many congratulations. The name was selected by a jury of newspaper correspondents. The first ballot was unanimous for the new name Uptonia. Major Meyers is constructing Q.M. at Camp Upton and has had charge of building the cantonment with its 1,500 buildings. Mrs. Meyers is one of the half dozen officers' wives and Y.W. C.A. workers living in the reservation.

Mrs. John S. Graham, wife of Comdr. John S. Graham, U.S.N., with her little daughter, June, is visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, retired, at 338 West Decatur street, Decatur, Ill. Rear Admiral Moore is actively engaged in patriotic propaganda in Illinois. He is chairman of the four minute men for his city, and chairman of the State Council of Defense Neighborhood Committee for Macon county, Ill., of which Decatur is the county seat. He has been listed by the National Security League as a speaker in their educational campaign about to begin. Mrs. Moore is active in Red Cross work.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest L. Bennett, U.S.N., are located at the Farragut, Washington.

Mrs. Howard, wife of Lieut. Bushrod B. Howard, U.S.N., is located at the Toronto, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, U.S.A., are located for the winter at 1725 N street, Washington.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has returned to Washington after a visit to Portsmouth, N.H.

Mrs. Tracy, wife of Col. Joseph P. Tracy, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after a short stay in New York city.

Mrs. Benson, wife of Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, after a short stay in Annapolis, Md.

A daughter, Marion, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Charles K. Nulson, 15th U.S. Inf., at Tientsin, China, on Oct. 16, 1917.

Mrs. David Honeyman has returned to New York after a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Wiley, wife of Capt. Henry A. Wiley, U.S.N., in Washington.

Mrs. Goodloe, widow of Brig. Gen. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.A., is spending some time in Frederick, Md., having rented her Washington residence.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Tomb, U.S.N., were honor guests at a dinner given by Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Sparrow, U.S.N., on Nov. 15 in Washington.

Mrs. L. M. Brett and daughters are located for the winter in New York city, 520 West End avenue, while the General is in camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum and son are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Barnum's uncle, Mr. Richard Fyfe, 939 Woodward avenue, Detroit, before joining General Barnum at Rockford, Ill.

Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., were the honor guests at a reception and dance given by the officers of the 306th Infantry on Nov. 24 at the Biltmore, N.Y.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS.

A list of temporary promotions in the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., announced in S.O. 264, War Department of Nov. 12, made public this week, appears on page 482 of this issue. Temporary promotions in the Cavalry are noted on page 477.

THE ARMY.

SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 264, NOV. 11, WAR DEPT.

Lieut. Col. John C. Groome, S.O., to War College Division. Following transfers, at request of officers concerned, are ordered: 2d Lieut. Harry N. Blue, F.A.O.R.C., from 12th to 3d; 2d Lieut. Malcolm H. Ross, F.A.O.R.C., from 3d to 13th. Each will join.

Major W. H. Tefft, M.C., to Fort Riley as commanding officer, Evacuation Camp No. 7.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Morse, M.C., report to Surgeon General.

Col. Charles Lynch, M.C., report to commanding general, Southern Dept., as department surgeon.

Major Walter H. Smith, F.A., assigned to 20th F.A. and will join.

Appointment of following second lieutenants, Infantry, N.A., from enlisted Regular Army, with rank from Oct. 9, is announced: George E. Kraul from sergeant, Co. E, 15th Inf.; Peter A. Ryan from sergeant, Q.M.C.; Archie D. Cameron from corporal, Co. A, 15th Inf.; Ray W. Miner from private, first class, Med. Dept.

S.O. 268, NOV. 16, 1917, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Leave three months on account of sickness to Chaplain H. A. Chouinard, U.S.A.

Officers to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as instructors: Majors J. L. Devers, 9th Field Art., and F. Thorp, Jr., 11th Field Art. The appointment of E. H. Connor, Jr., of Leavenworth, Kas., as provisional second lieutenant, Inf., in Regular Army, from Oct. 31, 1917, is announced. He is assigned to 37th Inf. and will join.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major T. H. Parramore to Washington; 1st Lieut. B. C. Pouffier to C.G. Camp Meade; 1st Lieut. McC. H. Burnett and 2d Lieut. R. T. Welborn to Motor Cycle Co. No. 302, Tenafly, N.J.; 2d Lieut. W. F. Edwards to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; 2d Lieut. W. E. Bagnall to the depot Q.M., Philadelphia.

S.O. 269, NOV. 17, 1917, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Major R. G. Peck, I.G., to Chicago, Ill., for duty.

The temporary promotion of the following officers of the Q.M.C. is announced:

To be colonels from Oct. 5, 1917—Lieut. Cols A. M. Davis and R. McA. Schofield.

To be colonel from Oct. 8, 1917—Lieut. Col. R. S. Smith.

To be colonel from Oct. 9, 1917—Lieut. Col. A. W. Yates.

To be lieutenant colonels from Oct. 5, 1917—Majors M. J. Henry and W. Elliott.

To be lieutenant colonel from Oct. 8, 1917—Major J. A. Logan, Jr.

To be lieutenant colonel from Oct. 9, 1917—Major S. F. Dutton.

Sergt. W. J. Koch, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and to home.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Earle, C.E., to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty.

Temp. 2d Lieut. G. F. Young, C.E., to duty with provisional anti-aircraft searchlight detachment.

Ord. Sergt. B. E. Snyder (appointed Nov. 17, 1917, from first sergeant, Troop E, 17th Cav.), now at Globe, Ariz., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty.

Ord. Sergt. F. W. Howard (appointed Nov. 17, 1917, from supply sergeant, 12th Field Art.), now at Fort Myer, Va., is assigned to duty at that post.

Col. J. B. Allison, S.C., from duty at Presidio of Monterey to Washington for temporary duty, and upon the completion to Little Silver, N.J., for duty.

Major W. H. Frank, S.C., to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, for duty.

The assignment to active duty of Capt. J. H. Benn, S.C., on Oct. 31, 1917, to report to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in his office, is approved.

Capt. D. B. Sanger, S.C., to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

Second Lieut. J. M. Johnson, 19th Field Art. to Camp Funston, Kas., and report in person to Brig. Gen. F. L. Winn, N.A., for duty as aid on his staff.

Col. E. N. Jones, Jr., Inf., is assigned to 44th Inf. and will join at Camp Lewis, Wash.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The promotion of the following officers of the National Guard, U.S., with rank from Oct. 1, 1917, and their assignment to the 122d Inf., 31st Div., Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for duty are announced:

To be first lieutenants of Infantry—Second Lieutenants, E. F. Booth, J. F. Bracewell, LeR. W. Wilson, C. V. Anderson, W. H. Stamper, H. Short, W. H. Parker, W. W. Foote and T. J. M. Wigginton, all of Georgia; H. F. Nelligan, Florida; E. O. Rioridan and M. M. Burns, Georgia.

The following appointments of officers of the N.G., U.S., with rank from Oct. 1, 1917, are announced:

To be first lieutenants—First Lieutenants, R. F. Campbell, J. M. Bass, P. H. Callahan and W. A. Seagle; 2d Lieutenants, R. W. Lind, H. S. Dunn, S. K. Orr and W. T. Cagle, all O.R.C.;

G. A. Moore, N.A.; A. S. Crumley, D. B. Lothrop and A. L. McDonald, O.R.C.; Regimental Sergt. Major J. D. Malsby, Regimental Supply Sergt. R. F. Callaway and 1st Sergt. H. Y. Stribling.

To be second lieutenants—First Sergeants, H. S. Venable, P. Burnett, A. C. Crouch and J. J. Grimes; Sergeants, P. Dillard and M. L. Whitman; Battn. Sergt. Major H. C. Anderson; Sergt. M. H. Dillard; 2d Lieutenants, S. Orr, M. B. Brooks, W. R. Dabney, M. L. Mitchell, S. G. Loring, G. S. Miles and R. E. Morrison, O.R.C.; P. S. McCullers, N.A.; J. G. Patton, Jr., O.R.C.; H. A. Maddox, J. H. Williams, L. J. Morris, J. L. Stohart, B. C. Cox, H. D. Smith, L. Bradford and A. R. Hutchinson; P. G. Huggins, N.A., and B. F. Stovall, O.R.C.

S.O. 270, NOV. 19, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Temporary promotion of the following officers of the Medical Corps is announced: To be colonels, with rank from Aug. 5 (date of vacancy to which appointed showed after name)—Lieut. Cols. H. S. Greenleaf, Sept. 10; L. T. Hess, Oct. 8; C. C. Collins, Oct. 9; B. J. Edger, Jr., Oct. 9; S. M. Waterhouse, Oct. 13. Majors to be lieutenant colonels from Aug. 5—F. G. Bingham, Aug. 10; J. D. Heynsinger, Aug. 11; L. L. Smith, Aug. 16; J. B. Huggins, Sept. 11; W. H. Tefft, Oct. 8; L. P. Williamson, Oct. 9; W. R. Davis, Oct. 9; L. J. Owen, Oct. 9; R. M. Culler, Oct. 13; F. W. Weed, Sept. 22.

Following officers, Corps of Engrs., from duty with 6th Engrs. and to Washington Barracks for duty with replacement troops: Temp. 1st Lieut. F. Yilek, 1st Lieut. J. J. Cronin and 2d Lieut. J. C. Patrick.

Following officers of Engr. R.C. are assigned to 6th Engrs., regimental commander: First Lieuts. W. W. Gibbs and H. W. Hesterly; 2d Lieuts. J. J. Griffiths and C. N. Iry.

G.O. 136, OCT. 27, 1917, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the G.O.M. at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1917, of which Major William P. Ennis, Field Art., was president and Capt. Ivens Jones, Field Art., judge advocate, for the trial of Cadet John T. Bell, First Class, U.S.M.A.

Charge I.—"Violation of the 86th Article of War."

Specification.—That Cadet Bell, being on guard and posted as a sentinel over the picket line at Cadet Camp at or near Bull Mine, N.Y., about Aug. 21, 1917, left his post before he was regularly relieved.

Charge II.—"Violation of the 95th Article of War."

Specification.—That Cadet Bell did, at Cadet Practice March Camp, at or near Bull Mine, N.Y., about Aug. 22, 1917, with intent to deceive Capt. H. D. Chamberlain, Cav., officially state to him, in reply to the question, "Mr. Bell, why did you quit last night?" "I did not quit my post," or words to that effect, which statement was known by said Cadet Bell to be untrue in that he, Cadet Bell, did quit his post as a sentinel over the picket line on the night of Aug. 21-22, 1917.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Findings.—Of all specifications and charges, guilty.

Sentence.—"To be dismissed the Service."

President Wilson, in reviewing the proceedings on Oct. 26, 1917, said: "The findings upon the second charge and the specification thereunder are disapproved. The sentence is confirmed but commuted to the loss of files occasioned by Cadet Bell's being commissioned as a second lieutenant, with rank from the date of this confirmation in place of rank from the date of graduation of his class."

BULLETIN 60, OCT. 20, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Publishes decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury of Aug. 18, 1917, with reference to continuous-service pay of enlisted men and longevity pay of officers of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, and instructions concerning the data that are required to be placed on the pay rolls of enlisted men and the pay accounts of officers of such National Guard who claim increase in pay on account of prior service. These instructions are briefed on page 474 in this issue.

G.O. 27, NOV. 12, 1917, WESTERN DEPT.

1. Brig. Gen. Edward J. McClelland, retired, having reported for duty, the commanding officer, Coast Defenses of San Francisco, is relieved from the general supervision of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

2. The Provisional Infantry Brigade is discontinued; the regiments composing the brigade will be under the command of the commanding officer, Presidio of San Francisco.

3. The commanding officer, Presidio of San Francisco, will command all the troops stationed at the post, including those at the cantonments.

By command of Major General Murray:

RICHARD PARK, Lieut. Col., C.E., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 66, SEPT. 22, 1917, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Co. D, Third Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Manila, effective Oct. 1, 1917, and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for station.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. H. P. MCINAIN, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Par. 7, S.O. 261, Nov. 8, 1917, War D., relating to Lieut. Col. J. P. Wade, A.G., is revoked. (Nov. 13, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Mitchell, I.G., from duty in Panama Canal Dept., upon arrival of Col. H. L. Hawthorne, retired, and to Washington for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. H. Miller, I.G., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., as inspector of the post and camps in the vicinity of Fort Oglethorpe. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. M. G. Spinks, I.G., from duty at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, to Charlotte, N.C., for duty as inspector, Camp Greene, Charlotte. (Nov. 15, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

Capt. W. C. Christy, Q.M.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty in charge of School for Horsemen, Packers and Teamsters. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. L. Glasgow and Major Q. H. Sampson to Fort Riley, Kas.; Camp Funston, 92d Div.; Major J. R. Musgrave to Camp Devens, Mass.; 76th Div., as camp Q.M., relieving Lieut. Col. L. L. Glasgow of that duty; Major E. S. Stayer to Washington, Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. M. P. Schillerstrom, Q.M.C., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. C. Morton, Q.M.C., returned to duty from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (Sept. 8, Phil. D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. D. L. Stone, not later than Dec. 15, 1917, to Camp Greene, N.C., 2d Div., as division Q.M.; Major R. B. Hewitt to Camp Greene, N.C.; Capt. P. A. Larned, recently detailed to Charleston, S.C., relieving Major A. M. Graham, Q.M.C., who goes to Chickamauga Park, Ga. (Nov. 16, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Q.M.C. School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort William McKinley, P.I., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with the School for Bakers and Cooks, that post: Q.M. Sergeants, (S.G.) W. F. Springer, chief instructor in baking, garrison and field; W. J. Ledford, senior instructor-supervisor of instruction, baking and cooking; C. E. Schmidt, chief instructor in cooking, garrison and field; Sergeants, 1st Class J. M. Loper and E. E. McGovney, instructors in cooking, garrison and field; Q.M. Sergt. W. N. Falkner, instructor in mess accounts and arithmetic; Sergt. L. Boardway, record clerk. (Nov. 12, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. O. GORGAS, S.G.

Major L. J. Owen, M.C., to Washington for examination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel. (Nov. 10, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. Lynch from duty with Base Hospital No. 2, Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as department surgeon; Col. H. A. Webber from Laredo to Fort Bliss, Texas, as C.O., Base Hos-

pital No. 2; Lieut. Col. C. F. Morse from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Washington; Major W. H. Tefft to Fort Riley, Kas., as C.O. of Evacuation Hospital No. 7. (Nov. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. E. E. Hume, M.O., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Major G. L. McKinney, M.C., from command of Ambulance Co. No. 8, Corozal, and assigned to duty as surgeon, that station. (Oct. 10, P.C.D.)

Col. D. Baker, M.C., from duty at El Paso, Texas, to Montgomery, Ala., 37th Div., for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

The following officers will report to Col. G. L. Edie, M.C., president of the examining board at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion: Col. E. A. Dean and Lieut. Col. W. H. Tefft, M.O., promoted subject to examination, and Major W. R. Davis, M.O. (Nov. 5, Western D.)

Majors of M.C. to duty as follows: L. J. Owen from San Francisco, Cal., to station in Washington, D.C.; G. L. McKinney to Governors Island, N.Y.; C. C. McCormack to Washington. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Majors of M.C. from duty in Hawaii to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to The A.G. of the Army for further orders: C. R. Bell, G. R. Callender and H. N. Kevins. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Major S. S. Creighton, M.C., to Washington and report in person to Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office. (Nov. 15, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. G. Krakow, D.C., on temporary duty with the 25th Engrs., Rockford, Ill., to permanent duty with that regiment. (Nov. 16, War D.)

SERGEANTS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class R. Muller, Med. Dept., Manila, to Camp McGrath, Batangas; Sergt. 1st Class J. Cleary, Batangas, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Sept. 25, Phil. D.)

Hospital Sergt. D. W. Robinson, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas, Nov. 24, 1917, and to active duty Nov. 25, 1917, at Leon Springs. (Nov. 16, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. T. H. Rees, C.E., in addition to his other duties, Hawaiian Department, to duty as Engineer of that department, relieving Capt. W. H. Britton, C.E., of that duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Sick leave one month to Capt. E. G. Bliss, C.E. (Nov. 12, War D.)

The 2d Battalion, 3d Engrs. (less Co. D), will be placed on special duty on Nov. 1, under the immediate orders of the department Engineer, Panama Canal Department, for duty on the Military Survey of Panama, the maintenance of clearings and trails, and such Engineer duties as may be assigned from these headquarters. (Oct. 20, P.C.D.)

The appointment of Temp. 2d Lieut. L. J. Law, C.E., as a temporary first lieutenant, C.E., is announced. He is assigned to the 5th Engrs. (Nov. 16, War D.)

3D ENGINEERS.

Capt. L. D. Worsham, 3d Engrs., from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Manila for duty with 3d Engrs. (Oct. 3, Phil. D.)

Battln. Sergt. Major H. W. Wollet, 3d Regiment of Engrs., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Fort Santiago, Manila, for duty with 1st Battalion, 3d Regiment of Engrs. (Sept. 24, Phil. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major M. L. Brett, O.D., is detailed as a member of the Joint Army and Navy Board, for considering specifications for the manufacture and test of gun forgings, vice Major O. C. Horney, O.R.C., relieved. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. L. LaCroix (appointed Nov. 14, 1917, from sergeant, C.A.C., 13th Co., Puget Sound), now at Camp Lewis, Wash., to duty at that camp. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. F. Maynard (appointed Nov. 14, 1917, from sergeant, Troop K, 13th Cav.), now at Hachita, N.M., to Camp Logan, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. P. Tierney, now at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to station in the Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays for duty. (Sept. 10, Phil. D.)

The following ordnance sergeants, appointed Nov. 15, 1917, from the organizations indicated, now at Chickamauga Park, Ga., will report to commander of trains, 2d Regular Division, that station, for duty: J. Baxter from mens sergeant, C.A.C., 2d Co., Pensacola; L. C. Thomas from first sergeant, C.A.C., 8d Co., Fort Moultrie; W. C. Leinart and J. H. Neal from sergeants, O.D. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. D. Wier (appointed Nov. 16, 1917, from sergeant, O.D.), now at Fort Totten, N.Y., to Fort Preble, Me., for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. J. S. Phipps, S.C., to duty at Ithaca, N.Y., School of Military Aeronautics. (Nov. 10, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. C. Grooms to Washington, War College Division, General Staff; 1st Lieut. J. A. McDewitt, jr., to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha; 1st Lieut. G. M. Palmer to Kelly Field, Texas. (Nov. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. F. E. Evans, S.C., to duty at Garden City, N.Y. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. J. S. Richardson, S.C., to duty at Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Major W. C. Ocker, S.C., is rated as a junior military aviator, with rank from Nov. 2, 1917. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. N. H. Harris, S.C., to duty at Ground Officers' Training School, San Antonio, Texas. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. G. M. Comey, S.C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

The temporary promotion of the following officers of the Signal Corps is announced: To be colonels, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917—Lieut. Col. D. J. Carr and L. D. Wildman. To be lieutenant colonels, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917—Major A. T. Clifton. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Capt. B. C. Robinson, S.C., to Washington, Nov. 20, for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Capt. J. Howry, S.C., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician, L. E. Harper, 1st Platoon, Co. D, 2d Telegraph Battalion, S.C., from duty as operator in charge, Signal Corps Radio Station, Corregidor Island, to Manila for duty. (Sept. 21, Phil. D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

Sergt. 1st Class R. H. Greyfield, Av. Sec., S.C., is announced as being rated as an aviation mechanic, to date from Nov. 9, 1917. (Nov. 13, War D.)

DETAILED TO SIGNAL CORPS.

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Signal Corps: Capt. J. W. Simons, jr., 1st Inf., and S. L. James, 27th Inf. (Nov. 14, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain J. L. Robinson (Baptist), recently appointed in Regular Army, with rank of first lieutenant from Oct. 31, 1917, is assigned to Coast Artillery Corps and to Coast Defenses of Savannah for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

CAVALRY.

23D CAVALRY.

Sick leave two months to Col. L. M. Koehler, U.S.A., 23d Cav. (Nov. 14, S.E.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major W. A. Cornell, Cav., is relieved from detail as major, P.S., and to San Francisco and report by telegraph to The A.G. of the Army for further orders. (Nov. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. H. C. Tobin, Cav., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampana, for duty with 9th Cav. (Oct. 1, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. R. F. Symmonds, Cav., from Fort Ethan Allen to duty with the Headquarters Troop, 2d Div., Governors Island, N.Y., for temporary command of enlisted personnel, relieving Capt. E. W. Opie, Cav., who will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Dept., for attachment to 11th Cav. (Nov. 15, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Major W. H. Smith, Field Art., is relieved from detail as captain in the Q.M.C. and is assigned to 20th Field Art. and will join regiment at Fort Sam Houston. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Major D. Olmstead, Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Dept. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Major R. S. Parrott, Field Art., is detailed as a member of the Gen. Staff Corps. (Nov. 13, War D.)

20TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. W. N. Michel, 20th Field Art., from Fort Sill to join his proper station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Nov. 16, War D.)

TRANSFERS IN FIELD ARTILLERY.

Transfers, at the request of the officers concerned, are ordered: Second Lieut. H. N. Blue, F.A.R.C., from 12th Field Art. to 3d Field Art.; 2d Lieut. M. H. Ross, F.A.R.C., from 3d Field Art. to 12th Field Art. (Nov. 12, War D.)

The following transfers, at the request of the officers concerned, are ordered: First Lieut. J. D. Robb, 19th F.A. to 11th; A. W. Shutter, 11th F.A. to 19th. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Transfers, at the request of the officers concerned, are ordered: First Lieut. O. G. Brush, 19th Field Art., to 13th; 1st Lieut. W. H. Burns, 13th Field Art., to 19th. (Nov. 12, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C.C.A.

Capt. J. J. O'Hare, C.A.C., D.O.L., is relieved from further duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. J. A. Johnston, Nat. Army, and is detailed on temporary duty, N.E. Dept. Hqs., Boston. (Nov. 6, N.E.D.)

Capt. J. W. Wallis, C.A.C., from his present assignment to Camden, N.J., and assume command of Army mine planter General William M. Graham. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. W. R. Bell, C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Manila, Department Hospital, for treatment. (Oct. 2, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. S. R. Kimple, C.A.C., Fort Mills, to Manila for duty. (Sept. 25, Phil. D.)

Capt. F. L. Perego, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of San Francisco for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Major H. W. McCauley, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. Nov. 17, vice Major J. O. Steger, Q.M.C., who is relieved from detail in Q.M.C. Nov. 16. Major Steger will report to C.A. School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Capt. E. L. Dyer, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Cook H. Wachmann, C.A.C., 8th Co., Boston, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Standish, Mass., and to home. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Electric Sergt. 2d Class H. Nickum, C.A.C. (appointed Nov. 13, 1917, from electrician sergeant, second class, limited warrant, C.A.C., now on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., will remain on his present assignment. (Nov. 13, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.

First Sergt. J. M. Trammell, Co. D, 1st Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and to home. (Nov. 13, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.

Capt. F. B. Davis, 14th Inf., to San Francisco and report in person to Col. G. L. Edie, M.C., president of retiring board, for examination. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Chaplain L. R. Groves, 14th Inf., to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Col. G. L. Edie, M.C., president of retiring board, for examination. (Nov. 16, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. J. Robertson, 18th Inf., is transferred to 60th Inf. and will join at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C. (Nov. 13, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.

Temp. 2d Lieut. W. Darrock, 21st Inf., to report to Brig. Gen. R. D. Walsh, Nat. Army, for duty as aid on his staff. (Nov. 13, War D.)

The provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. F. L. Hoerner, 21st Inf., is terminated on account of physical disability. (Nov. 14, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.

Capt. H. Shekjerian, 24th Inf., Columbus, N.M., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as assistant counsel in the case of the U.S. vs. certain enlisted men of the 24th Inf. (Oct. 22, S.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.

Capt. S. L. James, 27th Inf., Manila, to duty as C.O. of Co. D, 3d Telegraph Battalion, S.C., relieving Capt. E. R. Andrews, S.C. (Sept. 26, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. G. D. Ramsey, 27th Inf., to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, for duty with Co. M, 27th Inf. (Sept. 14, Phil. D.)

38TH INFANTRY.

Capt. E. A. Stadden, 38th Inf., to Manila, Department Hospital, for treatment. (Sept. 13, Phil. D.)

41ST INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. E. J. M. Pitts-Gerald, 41st Inf., will report to Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, for temporary duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

48TH INFANTRY.

Col. J. J. Bradley, 48th Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Nov. 16, War D.)

52D INFANTRY.

Resignation by Temp. 2d Lieut. H. Litton, 52d Inf., is accepted. (Nov. 16, War D.)

54TH INFANTRY.

Resignation by Temp. 2d Lieut. W. Moore, 54th Inf., is accepted. (Nov. 16, War D.)

55TH INFANTRY.

First Sergt. S. S. Frazier, Co. M, 55th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and will repair to his home. (Nov. 16, War D.)

57TH INFANTRY.

Capt. G. H. Gardiner, 57th Inf., to Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 22, S.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. J. W. Heavy, Inf., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

The resignation by Major F. W. Bugbee, Inf., of his commission as temporary major of Inf. only is accepted. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Leave ten days, upon the completion of his present duties, granted Major J. B. Woolnough, Inf. (Nov. 13, War D.)

TRANSFERS IN INFANTRY.

Transfers of captains of Inf. ordered: C. J. Adler, 19th Inf., to 24th; L. T. Gerow, 57th Inf., to 24th; L. McD. Silvester, 24th Inf., to 19th; H. Shekjerian, 24th Inf., to 57th. Captains Adler and Gerow will join regiments to which transferred; Captains Silvester and Shekjerian will join regiments to which transferred. (Nov. 15, War D.)

ENLISTED MEN COMMISSIONED.

The appointment of the following second lieutenants in the Infantry, Regular Army, recently appointed from enlisted men of the Regular Army, with rank from Oct. 9, 1917, is announced: G. E. Kraul from sergeant, Co. L, 15th Inf.; P. A. Ryan from sergeant, Q.M.C., Philippine Islands; A. D. Cameron from corporal, Co. A, 15th Inf.; R. W. Miner from private, first class, Medical Dept., Philippine Islands. Each officer will report to commanding general, Philippine Dept., for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. M. Covell, P.S., retired, from duty at Syracuse, N.Y., to Oklahoma City, Okla., and assume charge of that recruiting district. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Major P. W. Beck, P.S., to Fort William McKinley for duty until the arrival of the 12th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, at that post. (Sept. 13, Phil. D.)

Capt. C. O. Heath, P.S., is transferred from 10th to 9th Battalion, P.S., and will join. (Oct. 5, Phil. D.)

Leave, with permission to visit U.S. for three months, to 2d Lieut. G. Dany, P.S., to leave Manila about Nov. 15. (Sept. 11, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. P. D. Duly, P.S., is transferred from 11th to 6th Battalion, P.S.; Lieutenant Duly will remain on his present duty. (Sept. 21, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. M. Demmer, P.S., will remain on duty at Camp McGrath, Batangas, when the 11th Battalion, P.S., leaves that station. (Sept. 10, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. C. M. Tuteur, P.S., now in Manila, is transferred from 10th to 12th Battalion, P.S., and will join for duty. (Sept. 13, Phil. D.)

TRANSFERS OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: Capt. R. G. Craven from 11th to 3d Battalion, Capt. J. Perez-Brown from 3d to 11th Battalion, 1st Lieut. M. Demmer from 11th to 3d Battalion, 1st Lieut. F. M. Armstrong from 3d to 11th Battalion, 2d Lieut. M. J. Herbert from 2d to 11th Battalion, 2d Lieut. B. S. Stocker from 9th to 11th Battalion, 2d Lieut. G. R. Wood from 3d to 11th Battalion. (Oct. 4, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers of P.S. are ordered: Second Lieut. C. A. Easterbrook, now in Manila, from 6th Battalion to 11th; 2d Lieut. C. Lev. Smith from 11th Battalion to 6th. (Oct. 5, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. H. L. Hawthorne, retired, to Ancon, C.Z., for duty as department inspector. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Sick leave one month to Lieut. Col. G. H. Macdonald, retired. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Major J. A. Dapray, retired, in addition to his present duties, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Catholic University of America. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Capt. S. M. Parker, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics, New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N.H. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Major P. C. Stevens, retired, to Philadelphia, Pa., as depot Q.M. of expeditionary depot. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. G. W. Jean, retired, to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., 37th Div., for temporary duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Major E. D. Craft, retired, to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman Hospital, for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

The transfer to active list of Army of 1st Lieut. S. P. Herren, U.S.A., retired, with the rank of captain of Infantry from July 1, 1916, to take effect Nov. 15, 1917, is announced, and his name will appear in the list of captains of Infantry next after that of Capt. C. F. von dem Busche, 14th Inf. (Nov. 16, War D.)

PROMOTIONS.

The temporary promotion of the following officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department is announced: To be lieutenant colonels, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917—Major D. P. Quinlan, date of vacancy to which appointed, Oct. 6, 1917; Major G. V. Facker, date of vacancy to which appointed, Oct. 8, 1917. (Nov. 16, War D.)

The temporary promotion of the following officers of the Ordnance Department is announced: To be colonels, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917—Lieut. Col. K. Morton and S. Hof. Each officer will remain at his present station and on present duties. (Nov. 16, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The transfer of 1st Lieut. C. W. Chalker from Field Art. arm (19th Field Art.) to Inf. arm on Nov. 10, 1917, with rank from Aug. 8, 1917, is announced; Lieutenant Chalker is assigned to 52d Inf. and will join. (Nov. 14, War D.)

The transfer of 1st Lieut. E. R. Baker from Inf. arm (52d Inf.) to Field Art. arm on Nov. 10, 1917, with rank from Aug. 8, 1917, is announced; Lieutenant Baker is assigned to 19th Field Art. and will join. (Nov. 14, War D.)

The following mutual transfer is announced: Second Lieut. W. S. Robinson, 6th Field Art., to C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. S. White, jr., C.A.C., to Field Art., both to rank from Oct. 26, 1917. Lieutenant White is assigned to 6th Field Art.; Lieutenant Robinson to Fort Monroe, Va., training camp for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk F. P. Edwards to 30th Div., Camp Sevier, for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

The resignation of Major W. J. Swift, Ill. M.C., is accepted. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Capt. L. S. Hill, jr., Q.M.C., R.I.N.G., to Washington Barracks for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. J. L. Fritsche, D.C., N.G., U.S. (Main.), is accepted. (Nov. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. H. F. Poole is transferred from 146th Machine Gun Battalion, N.G., U.S. (Idaho), to 168th Regiment of Engrs. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. G. Johnson, 123d Inf. N.G., U.S. (Ala.), is honorably discharged. (Nov. 12, War D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. S. Alman, C.A.C., N.G., U.S. (N.Y.), is accepted. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Brig. Gen. E. Vollrath, N.G., U.S. (Ohio), relieved from duty as commanding general, 66th Depot Brigade, and is assigned to command 82d Infantry Brigade, 41st Div. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Brig. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, N.G., U.S. (Utah), relieved from duty in 82d Infantry Brigade and is attached to 41st Div., unassigned. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. C. V. Williams, 1st Ky. Inf., N.G., U.S., is honorably discharged. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. L. C. Bishop, Engrs., N.G. (Mich.), is assigned to 107th Engrs., Camp MacArthur, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. D. Bailey, 150th Inf., N.G., U.S. (W.Va.), is honorably discharged. (Nov

First Lieut. E. E. Allgeyer, M.C., N.G., to duty at Alexandria, La., 39th Div. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Appointments of officers in the Signal Corps, N.G., J.S., from Oct. 1, 1917, are announced: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. H. B. Horde, O. W. Strahan, L. G. Swanson, F. A. Waterous, Inf., R.C.; Master Signal Electrician, W. B. Greenwood, Illinois; Sergeants, 1st Class J. S. McBride, L. J. Healy, P. W. Reed and Sergt. E. Tedoski, jr., Illinois. The above officers are assigned to 108th Field Signal Battalion, 33d Div., Houston, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. L. D. Tyson, N.A., is assigned to command of 59th Inf. Brigade, vice Brig. Gen. W. S. Scott, N.A., relieved. (Nov. 12, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Second Lieut. J. E. Alexander, Q.M.C., N.A., to C.G., Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 10, War D.)
 Second Lieut. E. B. Allen, Q.M.C., N.A., to Tensas, N.J., for duty as supply officer of Ice Plant Co. No. 301, and stop en route in Washington, D.C., for consultation with Q.M.G. of the Army. (Nov. 10, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty: J. G. Denike, G. H. Below, R. M. Bowen, E. E. Fairweather, F. E. Laramie, E. S. Armstrong, A. W. Lee, J. O. Walton, F. Clinkscapes, E. E. Pierce, F. M. Stewart, M. M. Murray, E. L. McCarter, L. Riley and E. H. Eddleman. (Nov. 10, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Newport News, Va., port of embarkation, for duty with Stevedore Regiments Nos. 303 and 304: Capt. J. P. Conover, J. Persson, G. W. Ebert, J. W. Bagley, A. A. Bray, H. E. Critchfield, L. A. Murphy, J. W. Merriell, E. A. Grubel, M. Anthony, C. A. Buckley, N. Benson and H. L. Davidson; 1st Lieuts. M. J. Hennessy, H. Putnam, A. J. Scott, J. Schulz, F. J. Hegarty, M. McLaughlin, M. O'Tool, A. Prefer, E. J. Dillon, J. Barbarino, L. Chiarello, F. Vinci, C. H. Sherston, M. A. Martine, L. Williams, A. E. Manning, W. H. Boyle and C. O. S. Howard; 2d Lieuts. W. Anderson, P. B. Dulin, E. A. Moales and C. E. Ramos. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington for duty: Capt. C. H. Bowen; 1st Lieuts. D. G. Small, F. P. Gravelle, G. H. Adams, M. L. Jeffrey, W. S. Howard, D. W. Bay and E. A. Beyer; 2d Lieuts. E. R. Finkenstaedt, H. H. Smith, A. H. Johnson, S. H. Wardwell, J. G. Stephenson, W. O. Lampe and J. E. Casse. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. M. McIntosh, Q.M.C., N.A., will report to the Q.M.G. General of the Army for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Capt. J. D. Turnham, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty as Q.M. and adjutant. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. C. Jeffries, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: J. R. Terry to Washington; E. A. Johnson to Boston, Mass.; W. D. Goodwin to Camp Pike, Ark.; G. W. Mauss to Atlanta, Ga.; B. H. Hall to Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 303 with wagon company. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. W. Finkenstaedt, N.A., is detailed for duty with Q.M.C., N.A., and to Washington for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. P. F. Brooksher, Q.M.C., N.A., to auxiliary remount depot, Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty. (Nov. 5, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to New York, N.Y., depot Q.M. for duty: Capt. E. Liebman; 2d Lieuts. J. S. Gibbs, F. T. Fletcher, C. H. Childs, J. W. Stollener, S. Ettenson, J. E. Bangs, Jr., and W. E. Griffin. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty: E. Powell, W. P. Fox, K. E. Hofart, T. H. Clark, C. W. Older, H. R. Behr and H. H. Beall. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. M. C. Bristol to Washington; Capt. J. A. Bechtel to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 304; Capt. P. H. McCrary to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. R. S. Waring to Camp Shelby, Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 313; 1st Lieut. E. Cavanagh and 2d Lieut. E. B. Wright to Washington, D.C., with Mechanical Repair Shop Units Nos. 303 and 301. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to 85th Div., Battle Creek, Mich., for duty: E. K. Dorr, C. H. Kinney and F. D. Stevens. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Resignation of 2d Lieut. J. K. Seiden, Q.M.C., N.A., is accepted. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: C. G. Campbell to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; F. M. Broyles to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; J. W. Ballard is assigned to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 305; J. Thompson to Camp Dodge in command of N.A. Motor Truck No. 340; H. Cape, jr., to Washington; E. W. Fields to Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas; A. C. Englar to El Paso, Texas, Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 305; G. R. Johnson to Key West Barracks, Fla.; L. N. Gilmore to Camp Beauregard, La., 39th Div. (Nov. 14, War D.)

The following officers, Q.M.C., N.A., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty: Second Lieuts. A. R. Cooper, W. P. Casey, J. Demarest, A. A. Baudry and O. J. Clarkson. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington for duty with mechanical repair shop units indicated: Second Lieuts. F. M. Stoudt, No. 303; R. J. Sellman, No. 302; C. L. Beale, No. 301; F. B. Killip, No. 302; P. Baumeister, No. 303; D. Dilling, No. 303; F. B. Havens, No. 303. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington for duty: L. W. Daniel, R. H. McKinney and R. W. Lindsay. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. R. French, Q.M.C., N.A., to Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty with Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 318. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. G. Parkhurst, Q.M.C., N.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 304. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington for duty with truck production section: First Lieut. R. H. Hall, jr.; 2d Lieuts. A. P. Riggs and K. E. Battery. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to El Paso, Texas, for duty: R. E. Baird, A. Hohlt, T. B. Hopkins and M. S. Hallam. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to 85th Div., Camp Center, Mich., for duty: E. B. Hassenan, L. A. Johnson, H. P. Spence and R. M. Hoyer. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. I. G. Meyers, Q.M.C., N.A., to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty with Graves Registration Unit No. 303. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Capt. M. A. Kerwin, Q.M.C. (Stevedore), N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: J. R. Colman to Washington; W. N. O'Brien to New York, N.Y.; H. M. Clark, C. E. Davis and W. R. Hancock to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; W. T. Dempster to Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Ala. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Resignation of 2d Lieut. W. L. Hafer, Q.M.C., N.A., is accepted. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to 84th Division for duty: A. C. Colby, R. G. Kennedy and J. M. Hill. (Nov. 16, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Major M. W. Murray, San. Corps, N.A., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. I. W. Wilson, San. C., N.A., to Astoria, N.Y., Astoria Light, Heat and Power Co., for duty. (Nov. 5, War D.)

Capt. P. P. Vane, San. C., N.A., from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Camp Meade, Md. (Nov. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. T. A. Larremore, San. C., N.A., to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., 39th Div., for duty. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Resignation of 1st Lieut. C. B. Hodgdon, San. C., N.A., is accepted. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. P. Vane to Takoma Park, D.C.; 1st Lieut. D. M. MacClair to Palo Alto, Cal.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Walker to 83d Division. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. B. G. Zuckerman, San. Corps, N.A., is honorably discharged. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First lieutenants of San. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: J. W. Pollin to Fort Sill, Okla., 86th Div., Camp Doniphan;

La. N. Matta to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., 39th Div.; J. R. Silver to Cleveland, Ohio. (Nov. 16, War D.)

CHEMICAL SERVICE.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Walker, chemical service-section, N.A., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. T. H. Edwards, V.C., N.A., to San Francisco from Manila and report by telegraph to The A.G. of Army for orders. (Nov. 13, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain E. A. Love, N.A., to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md., for assignment to 368th Inf. (Nov. 14, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

Lieut. Col. H. S. Baker, Engrs., N.A., is assigned to 111th Engrs., Camp Bowie, Texas, and will join. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. Pratt, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 105th Engrs., Camp Sevier, S.C., and will join. (Nov. 13, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First lieutenants of O.D., N.A., to Springfield, Mass., for duty: F. H. Tyler, E. W. Tatman, W. D. McKinney, A. H. Skinner and M. L. W. Craig. (Nov. 10, War D.)

CAVALRY.

The appointment of 1st Lieut. W. A. Haverfield, Cav., N.A., as captain, Inf., N.G., U.S., is announced. Captain Haverfield to duty with 41st Div., Camp Mills, N.Y. (Nov. 16, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. H. W. Huntley, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Gordon, Ga., 32d Div., for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. C. Thompson, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, 88th Div., for duty with Heavy Artillery regiment. (Nov. 16, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Capt. R. L. Kramer, 334th Inf., from duty at Camp Taylor, Ky., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Resignation of 2d Lieut. A. S. Lee, 322d Inf., N.A., is accepted. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Resignation of Capt. R. A. Duckworth-Ford, Inf., N.A., is accepted. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Majors of Inf., N.A., to duty as follows: C. S. Caffery to Camp MacArthur, Texas, 32d Div., as assistant chief of staff; T. C. Spencer to Fort Riley, Kas., 92d Div., as division S.O.; E. S. Hayes to 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, as adjutant of that division. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Majors of Inf., N.A., to duty as follows: L. A. Kunsig to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., 85th Div., as assistant chief of staff; G. W. Maddox to Camp Funston, Kas., 89th Div., as assistant chief of staff; T. B. Maghee to Camp Dodge, Iowa, 88th Div., as assistant chief of staff. (Nov. 14, War D.)

1st Lieut. E. S. Thurston, Inf., N.A., to duty as major, J.A. R.C., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. T. S. Kenyon, 306th Inf., to join his proper station. (Nov. 16, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

ADJUTANTS.

Capt. J. L. Cochran, A.G.R.C., to duty at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, 83d Div., to relieve Major J. H. Gregory, jr., A.G.R.C., who will report to The A.G. of the Army for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Majors of J.A.G.R.C. to duty as follows: G. T. Trent to Washington; M. Smith to Washington; S. Hendricks, G. Blair, R. Huidekoper, G. T. Weitzel and C. B. Parkhill to Washington, Provost Marshal General of the Army. (Nov. 16, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. C. H. Alden, Q.M.R.C., to Boston, Mass., for duty. (Nov. 10, War D.)

Capt. T. G. Cook and G. Gund, Q.M.R.C., to duty with chief, military intelligence section, War College Division, G.S. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: J. C. Benson to New Britain, Conn.; A. E. Barbour wire to C.G., Central Dept., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: J. W. Peed to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; G. A. Haines to Washington; N. H. Robinson to Jacksonville, Fla.; Camp Joseph E. Johnston; W. A. Butler to depot Q.M., Boston, Mass.; C. M. Baerwald to New York, N.Y.; I. A. Pedersen to Seattle, Wash.; W. Martin to Seattle, Wash., as transport Q.M. of the Army transport Crook. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. Schwechten to C.O., Fort Liscum, Alaska; H. P. Kimball to Camp Merritt, Tenny, N.J.; F. S. Haines to Camp Logan with the 33d N.G. Division; L. W. Winterberger to Atlanta, Ga.; A. E. Damon, now on duty at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, to Fort Leavenworth, and will stand relieved from further active duty as captain, Q.M.R.C. Upon re-enlistment as a private, Q.M.C., Captain Damon will be appointed Q.M.Sergeant, Q.M.C., and assigned for duty to that station. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to Kansas City, Mo., for duty: Capt. R. Parr and G. C. White, jr. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: J. M. Manly and W. S. Smiley to War College Division, General Staff, Washington; J. S. Smith to home, Dec. 1, 1917, and relieved; C. Allen to Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 315, Camp Jackson, S.C., as C.O.; J. W. Peed to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; J. J. Farrell and J. T. Wilcox to Acting Chief of Staff; J. H. Laird to Washington; J. P. Jones to Augusta, Ga., 28th N.G. Div., Camp Hancock; L. Kurts to Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston, 92d Div.; J. T. Byrne to Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston, 92d Div.; J. M. Douglas to Fort Riley, Kas., in command of motor supply train of 92d Div. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Major A. G. C. Quay, Q.M.R.C., is discharged for the good of the Service. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: G. Thompson to Madison Barracks, N.Y.; A. L. Brimmer first transport to United States, and upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., report to depot Q.M. and wire to The A.G. of the Army; R. B. Wainwright to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., as C.O. of Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 307. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: B. DuBois, J. S. Bach and W. Hyams to Charlotte, N.C., 3d Div., as assistants to the division Q.M.; J. T. Sallee as C.O. of Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 317, Little Rock, Ark. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. J. R. Yates, Q.M.R.C., is accepted. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Capt. J. T. Sallee, Q.M.R.C., from duty as assistant to camp Q.M., Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Capt. F. R. Warrick, jr., Q.M.R.C., from Fort Brown, Texas, to home and stand relieved from duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. T. W. Pelham, jr., Q.M.R.C., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and wire to commanding general, 3d Div., Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty with the motor supply train. (Nov. 16, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: C. C. Croushore to Fort Monroe, Va.; F. J. O'Connor and W. G. T. Poulson to San Antonio, Texas, U.S. Aviation School, Camp Kelly; E. F. Kennedy to Annapolis Junction, Md., 79th Div., Camp Meade; E. B. Chenoweth to Hawaii; A. L. Stebbings to San Francisco, Cal., take transport to Hawaii and upon arrival in Honolulu report to commanding general, Hawaiian Dept.; H. D. Brewster to C.G., Camp McClellan, Ala. (Nov. 10, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to camps specified for duty in the base hospitals: 79th Division, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.—First Lieuts. A. L. Ellis, C. O. Gans, G. R. Lewis and H. F. Mickle; 77th Division, Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y.—First Lieuts. W. H. Greene, C. E. Mullin and J. Pearson; 29th Division, Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Ala.—First Lieuts. E. McKay, J. W. Merryman, J. F. Poe and J. M. Pressly; 81st Division, Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.—First Lieut. R. T. Sellers; 27th Division, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C.—First Lieuts. C. W. Stroup, R. C. Walker and C. H. Yeager; 79th Division, Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.—Major

F. H. Clark; 1st Lieuts. L. F. Barrier and C. G. Bell, 82d Division, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.—Capt. F. M. Lett and 1st Lieut. H. W. Emmsheier, 81st Division, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.—First Lieuts. N. Ardian and J. A. Biggers, 90th Division, Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas—First Lieuts. R. A. Bogin and W. R. Bready, 80th Division, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.—First Lieuts. H. C. Down, O. J. Kingsbury, J. J. Kocyan and R. C. Kory. (Nov. 10, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major H. L. Wood-ward to Chillicothe, Ohio, 83d Div., Camp Sherman; Major H. D. Arnold to Washington, D.C., to Surgeon General of the Army; Capt. J. B. Ludy to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., 40th Div.; Capt. W. A. Scruton assigned with Av. Sec., S.C., in charge of the physical examining unit, Av. Sec., S.C., at New York, N.Y.; Capt. E. J. Evans to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., after instruction at Rockefeller Institute; Capt. J. J. Cotter to Army General Hospital No. 1, (Gunhill Road and Bainbridge avenue, New York city. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: J. W. Burton to Hattiesburg, Miss., 38th Div., Camp Shelby; C. S. Wright to Hoboken, N.J.; P. D. Moulton to Fort Porter, N.Y., with Hospital Unit A; J. R. Porter to C.G., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; W. E. Clark to Fort Riley, Kas.; Camp Foster to New York, N.Y., to Major C. N. Dowd, M.R.C., Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St., and then to Camp Upton; Long Island, 7th Div.; P. C. Devendorf to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.; P. McC. Lowell to Manila; S. C. Bowers and J. F. Lutz to U.S. Army General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; G. Belote and R. A. Noble to Chillicothe, Ohio, 83d Div., Camp Sherman; D. D. Todd to Chicago, Ill., Northwestern University Dental School; J. C. Kramer and F. W. Pope to San Diego, Cal. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: H. C. Jackson to commandant, Fort Riley, with Evacuation Hospital; C. S. C. L. Curll to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; J. M. Fisher to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; G. Turrell to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field; G. D. Hamlen to Petersburg, Va., 80th Div., Camp Lee; G. E. Maurer to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., 87th Div.; J. W. Decker to Army General Hospital No. 1, New York. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: D. A. Turner from 7th Engrs., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, 88th Div.; B. A. E. Peterson to Atlanta, Ga., 510 Hurt Building; C. W. McCormick to 85th Div., Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; C. H. Wilson to Gettysburg, Pa., with Field Hospital and Ambulance Co. No. 29; D. F. Miller to American Lake, Wash., 91st Div., Camp Lewis; Q. Taylor to Macon, Ga., 31st Div., Camp Wheeler; B. Brooks, Dec. 1, 1917, to Atlanta, Ga., 510 Hurt Building; M. C. Field to Atlanta, Ga., 510 Hurt Building; R. B. Pratt to Philadelphia, Pa., Base Hospital No. 38, 2d Regiment Armory, N.G. of Pennsylvania; J. R. Bean to port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., as officer in charge of mobile laboratory, 41st Div.; L. T. Rawles to Cleveland, Ohio, to Dr. C. Hamann, 410 Osburn Building, and then to Spartanburg, S.C., 27th Div., Camp Meade; E. E. Laubach to Newport News, Va., Camp Stuart; E. E. Mayer to Annapolis Junction, Md., 79th Div., Camp Meade; I. H. Lockwood to Fort Riley, Kas., with Evacuation Hospital No. 1; C. S. Goodwin to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; D. L. Farley to Allentown, Pa., to Col. E. E. Persons, U.S. Ambulance Service, Base Hospital No. 31; G. O. Kilpatrick to Wrightstown, N.J., 78th Div., Camp Dix. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty in the base hospital at camps specified: 26th Division, Camp Greene, N.C.—Capt. N. P. Bred and 1st Lieut. R. B. Bettman; 28th Division, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.—First Lieut. J. H. Evans. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieuts. C. G. Scruggs and T. J. Summey, M.R.C., to Greenville, S.C., 30th Div., for duty. (Nov. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. L. D. Minsk, M.R.C., to Camp Logan, Texas, 33d Div., for duty. (Nov. 5, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C., Dec. 1, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty: J. Aten, G. H. Bigelow and E. C. Curtis. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First lieutenants, M.R.C., to duty as follows: J. G. Knapp and W. C. Fargo to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf; J. D. Staples to home and telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Lieutenant Staples stand relieved from duty in the M.R.C. of the Army; C. F. Voight to Alexandria, La., 39th Div., Camp Beauregard; A. N. Earnest to home and telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Lieutenant Earnest stand relieved from duty in the M.R.C. of the Army; M. D. Allen to C.G., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; E. K. Langford to Newport News, Va., with 303d Stevedore Regiment; C. E. Lehmberg to Washington, D.C., Repair Shop Unit No. 303, 1421 I street, N.W.; H. H. Hubbard and H. E. Line to Washington, D.C., Repair Shop Unit No. 303, 1421 I street N.W.; W. H. Herr to 79th Div., Camp Meade, Md.; H. Harris, M.R.C., to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.; A. C. Margulies to Major Graeme M. Hammond, M.R.C., Camp Mills, Garden City, N.Y.; W. T. Vaughan to New York, N.Y., Major Simon Flexner, M.R.C., Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 66th street and Avenue A; A. D. Morgan to home and telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Lieutenant Morgan relieved from duty in the M.R.C. of the Army; C. W. Williams to home and telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army; W. C. Barrett to Fort Meade, Kas., for duty; A. E. Moxing to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; H. E. Miller and E. R. Zumwalt to Fort McDowell, Cal.; E. E. Collins is officer in charge physical examining unit, Av. Sec., S.C., Robert E. Green Memorial Hospital, San Antonio, Texas; E. A. Moulton and C. K. Startzman to C.O., Fort Benjamin Harrison with Hospital Train No. 2; R. R. Kirkpatrick and H. N. Trumbull to C.O., Fort Benjamin Harrison with Hospital Train No. 3; J. J. Dunning and T. E. Miller to C.O., Fort Benjamin Harrison with Hospital Train No. 4; D. L. Beaupre to Belleville, Ill., Scott Field. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Following officers of M.R.C. are honorably discharged: Capt. J. K. Worthington, Capt. D. P. Crockett; 1st Lieuts. J. Miller, G. L. Samuels, J. W. Munro and M. D. Hoskins. (Nov. 7, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: J. W. Munro to home and telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army; H. Dew Shanks to Fort Sill, Okla., School for Aviation Observers with the 3d Balloon Squadron, Av. Sec., S.C.; G. O. Cull and B. J. Peters to Austin, Texas, Military School of Aeronautics; D. P. Murphy to Fort Porter, N.Y., with Hospital Unit A; T. R. Morehead and R. A. Wilson wire to commanding general, Southern Dept., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; G. L. Samuels to home and telegraph to The Adjutant General of Army. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Major H. L. Freeland, M.R.C., now at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, is assigned to active duty at that station. (Sept. 21, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. W. M. Archer, jr., M.R.C., to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (Sept. 11, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. H. P. Phillips, M.R.C., from duty at Camp Nichols, Rizal, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Sept. 21, Phil. D.)

Following medical officers, on Dec. 1, to Washington, Army Medical School, for duty in the bacteriological laboratory: Capt. A. U. Simpson, 1st Lieuts. J. W. Goodell and A. B. Jones, M.R.C.; W. Levin, San. Corps, N.A.; H. Ray and H. C. Schmeisser, M.R.C. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Majors of M.R.C. to duty as follows: R. Blackmore to Portland, Ore., to Col. B. P. Disque, S.C., Yeon Building; T. B. V. Keene to Boston, Mass.; B. G. Phillips to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., U.S. Army general hospital; P. P. B. Doane to Washington, D.C., to chairman of Shipping Board. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to camps specified for duty with divisions indicated in base hospital: Major B. G. Phillips, Capt. P. J. Carroll, H. C. Jackson and 1st Lieut. C. H. Belknap, Fort Riley, Kas., 89th Div.; Capt. E. F. Connally, 1st Lieuts. P. E. Bain and C. J. Spruce, Battle Creek, Mich., 85th Div.; Capt. O. Phillips, Louisville, Ky., 84th Div.; 1

Inf.; J. O. Rhea, Camp Meade, Md., 868th Inf.; H. M. Southworth, Camp Dix, N.J., 35th Field Art. (Nov. 14, War D.)
Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: C. W. Lippman to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., 35th Div.; L. Adams to Canal Zone; S. Hindman to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf; M. W. Hall to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; F. C. Test to commanding general, 88th Div., Camp Dodge; H. L. Celler to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty in connection with the outbreak of meningitis, and upon completion of this duty to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Portland, Ore., for assignment to squadrons now being organized: Capt. J. C. Staley; 1st Lieut. G. H. Ramsey, C. O. Rozelle, M. I. Seng and J. E. Toothaker. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Funston for duty with 92d Division: Capt. W. H. Gardner; 1st Lieut. R. S. Kneeshaw, C. M. Seale and J. C. Painter. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. A. Sedwick to Rockford, Ill., 86th Div., Camp Grant; R. B. Hill from 20th Engrs., Camp American University, to commandant, Army Medical School, Washington; A. F. Dowd to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; A. M. Ames to Fort Barrancas, Fla.; P. G. Fagone to Fort Porter, N.Y., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 4; I. E. Brenner to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., 38th Div.; E. E. Lindner to San Francisco, Cal., to take transport to Honolulu, H.T., Hawaiian Dept.; P. E. Brundage from 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., to C.O. of the base hospital at that post; J. W. Hansen to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with 7th Engrs.; H. E. Foster to C.O., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco; G. L. Marshall to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 90th Div.; J. B. Clair to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; W. A. Clark to Chicago, Ill., to Major D. Lewis, M.R.C., People's Gas Building, and then to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; J. E. Meyer and S. L. Myrick to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; H. H. Sherck and K. A. J. MacKenzie to their respective states; W. F. Macklin to Linda Vista, Cal., 40th Div., Camp Kearny; J. S. McKee to 30th Engrs., Camp American University, Washington; A. C. Margulies to Fort Jay, N.Y.; E. A. Auletta to home and telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army; A. F. Adams to San Francisco, Cal.; T. W. Grayson to Hattiesburg, Miss., 38th Div., Camp Shelby; W. H. McShane to New York, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1918, to Dr. R. H. Sayre, 14 West 48th St.; W. M. Stout to Fort Riley, Kas.; E. J. Pellini to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 84th Div. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty: W. C. Caudle, J. G. Donnelly, L. H. Flynn, E. W. Hill and J. J. Madden. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty: F. A. Blesse, W. A. Boyle, W. B. Brigham, H. O. Brown, J. J. Carden, R. E. Curti, R. A. Davison, F. T. Duffy, J. R. Evers, L. Felger, F. M. Fitts, G. B. Fletcher, H. L. Fraser, C. J. Gentzkow, H. H. Golding, D. C. Hankey, D. G. Hildrup, W. W. McCaw, J. W. McClaram, J. P. Madigan, P. S. Madigan, R. S. Magee, H. P. Makel, D. H. Mebane, F. H. Moore, E. S. Murphy, H. B. Palmer, A. B. Pavy, B. F. Pence, W. D. Pettit, F. W. Pinger, E. D. Quinnell, J. E. Robinson, B. B. Rowley, M. P. Rudolph, C. W. R. Schwartz, R. K. Simpson, W. A. Smith, C. R. Snyder, M. A. St. Peter, E. K. Stratton, P. H. Strot, P. K. Telford, R. A. Tomassena, E. H. Tonolla, L. S. Trask, M. S. Weaver, W. S. Wells and J. R. Whisnant. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to hospitals specified for duty: P. M. Krall, base hospital, Fort Riley; J. F. Lutz, Army General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Hawaii for duty: R. M. Alexander, J. H. Johnson and E. K. Schurtz. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: E. E. Gillick from Fort Sill, Okla., to civilian training camp, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; I. Alexander to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., 40th Div.; W. F. Greaney to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; E. E. Baldwin to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., 38th Div.; C. E. Clayton to commandant, commanding general, Southern Dept.; R. Sleyster to Washington, D.C., and then to Madison, Wis., to governor of state of Wisconsin; W. M. Schur to Linda Vista, Cal., 40th Div., Camp Kearny; L. L. Maurer to Newport News, Va.; E. S. Parker to Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1918, to Capt. A. S. Begg, M.R.C., 25 Huntington street; U. G. Davis to Morrison, Va.; G. McKenzie to Washington, D.C., and then to Carson City, Nev.; W. H. Long to 86th Div., Camp Funston, C. P. Rank, Nov. 26, 1917, to Dr. J. A. Hartwell, Bellevue Hospital, 26th St. and 1st Ave., New York, N.Y., and then to U.S. Army General Hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge avenue; C. W. Clark to Washington, D.C., Medical School. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Washington, D.C., 30th Engrs., Camp American University, for duty: F. E. Roebig and J. F. Weaver. (Nov. 15, War D.)

The appointment of Capt. B. F. Duckwall, M.R.C., as a captain in the Medical Corps of the Army, with rank from Nov. 6, 1917, is announced. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First lieutenants to the capitals of their state for duty: F. A. Spafford, South Dakota; C. P. Rogers, Florida. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to capitals of the States specified for duty: V. H. Stickney, North Dakota; P. Marvel, New Jersey. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major G. V. Fiske and Capt. G. J. Vaux to Fort Clarke, Texas, 34 Div.; Major E. S. Bullock to 34th Div., Deming, N.M.; Capt. A. W. Harris to Fort McPherson, Ga., with Hospital Unit 8; Capt. C. A. Hill to Fort Porter, N.Y., with Hospital Unit K; Capt. J. A. Hawkins to Camp Union, N.Y., 77th Div.; Capt. D. M. Hoyt to Ayer, Mass., 76th Div., Camp Devens; Capt. S. A. Mahady to Petersburg, Va., 80th Div. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: L. Ely to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., 78th Div.; H. Judkowitz to Ayer, Mass., 76th Div., Camp Devens; M. A. Meyer will accompany 50th Engrs. Service Battalion from Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; J. A. Goodman to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; T. L. Bell, jr., is assigned to 312th Engrs., Camp Pike, Ark. (Nov. 15, War D.)

The change in the name of Major H. Freudenberger, M.R.C. to that of P. Gath, by decree of the private court of Hamilton County, Ohio, is announced to the Army, and he will hereafter be borne on all rolls and records pertaining to the Army as P. Gath. (Nov. 15, War D.)

The appointment of F. O. Todd as major in the M.R.C., from Sept. 19, 1917, is announced. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Mineola, N.Y., for duty with the Aviation Section: Capt. J. W. Lee; 1st Lieut. E. H. Eaton, L. G. Feinler, F. Genga, G. M. Lochner and W. F. Seelye. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Louisville, Ky., 84th Div., for duty: E. W. Montgomery and A. E. McCarthy. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C., about Dec. 3, 1917, to the camps specified for duty: Capt. F. Ludwig, Camp Bowie, Texas, 56th Div.; 1st Lieut. R. P. Forbes, Camp Hancock, Ga., 23rd Div.; D. M. Hassman, Camp Travis, Texas, 90th Div.; P. K. Rand, Camp Union, 77th Div.; E. O. Ruh, Camp Dix, N.J., 78th Div.; J. C. Simpson, Camp Logan, Texas, 33d Div. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty with balloon squadron for overseas, with Aviation Section: W. R. Beardsley, G. Eastham, C. R. Elfers, F. L. Darrow and P. E. Davidson. (Nov. 15, War D.)

The appointments of the following officers as majors in M.R.C., with rank from Nov. 2, 1917, are announced: J. W. Amuse, W. E. Butler, E. F. Dean, T. A. Flood, J. S. Fulton, C. S. Gillette, E. B. Given, H. I. Harris, B. Hilleman, A. B. Kanavel, H. P. Kuhn, J. W. Lane, N. D. Morgan, A. N. Ravold, G. B. Webb, P. H. Williams, G. B. Wood, C. G. Levison, H. Binney, J. B. Ludy, W. W. Townsend, A. G. Basing, B. E. Failing, F. Freeland, C. B. Reynolds, J. W. Thornton, H. O. de V. Cornwall, W. B. Driver, J. B. Griffin, L. T. Griffith, L. Gwathmey, J. A. Hawkins, R. A. Hibbs, S. Hinkle, R. Smart, L. Sale, W. A. Snodgrass, R. C. Yoney, C. S. McGinnis, G. W. Newell, B. F. Alden, D. O. Smith, H. T. Southworth, L. B. Rogers, J. B. Bissell, R. W. Browne, E. S. Bullock, H. O. Clark, A. G. Coumbe, R. H. Davies, D. W. Drury, A. G. Farmer, W. E. Kershner, W. R. Ream, H. H. Smith, F. M. Wall, H. C. Woolley, A. Butler, W. R. P. Clark, H. M. Greene, E. Hunt, F. J. Peirce and W. H. Walsh. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: A. Hamilton to Montgomery, Ala.; 8th Div.; P. H. Johnson to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.; F. R. Burke to Atlanta, Ga.; 82d Div., Camp Gordon. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: G. Blackburn to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, with Evacuation Hospital No. 6; E. P. Burnett to home and telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army; A. H. Bunce, about Dec. 1, to Atlanta, Ga., 510 Hurt Building; O. A. Kellogg to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., in the U.S. Army general hospital; H. J. Wyckoff to Petersburg, Va., 80th Div., Camp Lee; F. B. Rawlings to Atlanta, Ga., 82d Div., Camp Gordon; J. T. Slonimsky to home and telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army; C. E. Chumley to Chillicothe, Ohio, 83d Div., Camp Sherman; H. L. Smith to Petersburg, Va., 80th Div., Camp Lee; C. A. Fife to Fort Porter, N.Y., with Hospital Unit A; R. B. Miller to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., 87th Div.; J. L. Dekosier to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail; J. D. Donovan to Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Taliaferro No. 1; I. A. Myers to Battle Creek, Mich., 85th Div.; W. W. Pearson to the Provost Marshal General, Washington; R. S. Moynan to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., 81st Div. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to camps named for duty in base hospital: W. H. Betts, Camp Ouster, Mich., 85th Div.; N. Furst, Camp Sherman, Ohio, 83d Div. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Chillicothe, Ohio, 83d Div., for duty: E. S. Bennett, F. B. Foster, O. A. Grantham, A. W. Hon, H. C. Murray, S. C. Pattee, B. G. Shults and R. D. Wooten. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Charlotte, N.C., for duty: H. G. Hempler, F. L. Patterson, R. E. Potter and H. E. Riddell. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. J. A. Etheridge, M.R.C., to home and telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. Lieutenant Etheridge from duty in the M.R.C. of the Army. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at the camps specified: Capt. A. L. Benedict, 87th Div., Camp Sheridan, Ala.; 1st Lieut. H. Hays, 81st Div., Camp Jackson, S.C. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. S. J. Fuller, M.R.C., is accepted. (Nov. 16, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First lieutenants of D.R.C. from duty at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., and will report by telegraph to C.G. Western Dept., for duty: M. C. Babington, H. E. Bengaton, E. D. Buettell, H. J. Carleton, C. A. Couplin and M. C. Nelson. (Nov. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. H. L. Westney, D.R.C., from Camp Wadsworth, S.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., War Prison Barracks No. 1, for duty. (Nov. 10, War D.)

First lieutenants of D.R.C. to duty as follows: F. S. Leonard to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., 80th Div.; A. Mehrer to Fort Bloem, N.Y.; F. D. Leach to Rockford, Ill., 86th Div., after a course of instruction at Chicago. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First lieutenants of D.R.C. to Petersburg, Va., 80th Div., Camp Lee, for duty: D. C. Barnhill, C. E. Donnell and J. D. Funkhouser. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. A. C. McClean, D.R.C., to duty at Fort Worth, Texas, 86th Div., for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. B. B. Stroud, V.R.C., is honorably discharged. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. U. Lemons, V.R.C., to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Second lieutenants of V.R.C. to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman, for duty: Second Lieut. E. M. Bell and F. T. O'Sullivan. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Second lieutenants of V.R.C. to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for duty: L. I. Lucey, R. S. Montgomery, N. W. Rabin and R. C. Riegel. (Nov. 16, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to Camp Travis, San Antonio, for duty: Major J. T. Richards; Capt. L. E. Kneer and M. M. Bird; 1st Lieut. E. Illsley, W. Dickens, J. C. McLean, J. L. Weber and G. M. March; 2d Lieut. F. B. Knepper, L. E. Messenger, H. D. Myers, G. H. Van Dorp and R. C. Wiseman. (Nov. 10, War D.)

Captains of E.R.C. to duty as follows: C. E. Perry to Ridgefield, S.C.; O. L. Housel to Washington, D.C.; E. H. Wilcox to Bradley, Cal. (Nov. 10, War D.)

Major A. E. Wenige, E.R.C., assigned to 317th Engrs., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

The acceptance by A. E. Wenige of his commission as major in the E.R.C. operates automatically to vacate his commission as captain, 15th Inf., N.G. (N.Y.), from Nov. 8, 1917. Major Wenige is assigned to 317th Engrs., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. D. Stowe is assigned to 446th Engr. Depot Detachment, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Capt. R. R. Gardner to Portland, Ore., and report in person to Col. B. P. Disque, S.C.; 1st Lieut. J. Powers is assigned to 24th Engrs., Camp Dix, N.J.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Monville to Washington; 1st Lieut. J. O. Safford assigned to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Bailey to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. G. E. May to Washington, D.C. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to Washington for duty: First Lieut. F. A. Walker, E. A. Stimpson and H. B. Hiltz; 2d Lieut. J. A. Sydor, R. E. Schatz, H. E. Maier and W. J. Rush. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Second lieutenants of E.R.C., 304th Engrs., are assigned to this regiment for duty: E. S. Fernald, D. N. Turner, A. M. Stevenson, C. Weiss, A. E. Bryans, W. F. Schwerin, A. C. Meikle, A. J. Fulton, jr., and W. G. Perry. (Nov. 12, War D.)

The resignations of the following officers of E.R.C. are accepted: Major B. Crowell, Capt. O. T. Joray, 1st Lieut. A. H. Merrill and 2d Lieut. G. B. Reid. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. W. Krick, E.R.C., is honorably discharged. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. E. C. Bebb to the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, Washington; 1st Lieut. W. S. Hays telegraph Q.M. Corps, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. H. Mitchell to Norfolk, Va.; 1st Lieut. H. E. Baker assigned to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Wortham assigned to 24th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. T. R. King to San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Lieut. C. C. Long to Washington to Chief of Engrs.; 2d Lieut. A. C. Long to Washington to Chief of Engrs.; 2d Lieut. A. University, D.C. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 27th Engrs. (Mining) and are continued on their present duties in connection with mining: Capt. N. J. E. Welsh; 1st Lieut. B. Miller, R. S. Edmondson, J. J. Croston; 2d Lieut. E. H. Shriver, V. H. Wilson. (Nov. 5, War D.)

Resignations by Capt. J. W. McGuire and 1st Lieut. G. F. Weismann, E.R.C., are accepted. (Nov. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. O. S. Adams, E.R.C., is honorably discharged. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Capt. A. Macomber, E.R.C., in addition to his other duties, is assigned to command of Provisional Antiaircraft Searchlight Detachment, Washington Barracks. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Resignations by Capt. J. S. Herbert and 2d Lieut. R. J. Gamble, E.R.C., are accepted. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Captains of E.R.C. to duty as follows: G. W. Kinno to Washington; T. H. Rhodes to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, 83d Div.; H. M. Hedges from 311th Engr. Train and assigned to 311th Engrs.; Captain Hedges will report in person to his regimental commander; A. C. Whitney, with 310th Engrs., is assigned to that regiment; B. H. Lampert and O. D. Thomas to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Second lieutenants of E.R.C. to duty as follows: E. P. Ashbury, G. D. Cooke, G. B. Davidson and W. Geary, jr., to Hachita, N.M.; C. M. Alden to Marathon, Texas; R. H. Stella to Charleston, S.C.; F. E. Smith to Ridgefield, S.C.; F. W. Look to Omaha, Neb.; W. K. Wood to Charleston, S.C. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. T. J. Jones, E.R.C., assigned to 312th Engrs., Camp Pike, Ark., for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. A. Foster, E.R.C., assigned to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), American University, D.C., for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Major R. A. Johnson, 1st Lieut. E. B. Hamilton, 2d Lieut. F. L. Thompson, 2d Lieut. S. M. Bump and Capt. W. D. Starbird, E.R.C., to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), effective Nov. 16, and to American University, D.C., by Nov. 30. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. G. Hollmann to Washington, D.C., Chief of Engrs., and then to New Orleans, La.; Capt. O. J. May to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army; 1st Lieut. A. F. Morris with 45th Depot Detachment, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Hiltz to

Engr. training camp, American University, D.C. (Nov. 16, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Major W. Lord, O.R.C., to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ord., for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Captains of O.R.C. to duty as follows: F. R. Schanck and J. H. Hildebrand to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ord.; J. H. Buckley to Philadelphia, Pa., Frankford Arsenal; H. B. Hurlbut, H. C. Spaulding and C. A. Gilchrist to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ord. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First lieutenants of O.R.C. to duty as follows: F. R. Newman, M. F. Jones and G. H. Bunker to Chief of Ord.; E. C. Williams to C.G., Hawaiian Dept., Honolulu, H.T.; L. R. Yeager to Washington, D.C. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. J. Hutkin and R. T. Boyd, jr., O.R.C., to Chief of Ord. for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First lieutenants of O.R.C. to duty at Dover, N.J., Pictatinny Arsenal: C. C. Strahley, T. H. Guething and C. H. Alvord. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Chief of Ord. for duty: Capt. H. C. Plimpton, 2d Lieut. H. L. Greiner and H. S. Hall. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Major C. G. Storm to report in person to the director, chemical division, Washington; Capt. V. A. Root, 1st Lieut. J. R. Reilly and A. W. Wakeley to Washington, D.C. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Majors of O.R.C. to duty as follows: B. T. Converse to Watervliet, N.Y., Watervliet Arsenal; G. P. DuBois to Washington, D.C.; J. H. Van Deventer to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ord. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Captains of O.R.C. to duty as follows: G. D. Starkevnt to Camp Mills, Mineola, N.Y., 41st Div. with 116th Ordnance Mobile Repair Shop, 41st Div.; O. H. Seifert, F. H. Philbrick, R. E. Zink, D. A. Killeffer, W. I. Broch and A. W. Andrews to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ord.; R. D. White to Camp Mills, Mineola, N.Y., 41st Div., with 116th Ammunition Train, 41st Div.; L. M. Turnbull to Buffalo, N.Y., 1228 Prudential Building. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First lieutenants of O.R.C. to Washington, D.C., for duty: W. B. Sauter, E. H. Veerhues, W. H. Leather, C. E. Whitney, D. Davenport and J. Carson. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First lieutenants of O.R.C. to duty as follows: J. C. Holt to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal, for thirty days, and then to Washington, D.C.; C. D. LeFevre to chief inspection section, gun division, Albatraz Building, 24th St. and Broadway, New York, N.Y.; E. A. Green to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal, for thirty days, and then to Washington, D.C.; T. G. Durant to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal, for thirty days, and then to Washington, D.C.; C. F. Comstock to Rock Island, Ill., for thirty days, and then to Washington, D.C.; T. F. McGovern to Washington, D.C.; R. W. Dietrich to Chief of Ordnance. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First lieutenants of O.R.C. to duty as follows: F. T. Boyd to Camp Mills, Mineola, N.Y., 41st Div., with 116th Ordnance Mobile Repair Shop, 41st Div.; C. A. W. Woerway, F. Buso and H. W. Marsh, Washington, D.C. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Second lieutenants to Chief of Ord., Washington, D.C., for duty: R. H. Annin, W. M. Black, W. D. Kelley and L. D. Snyder. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Majors of O.R.C. to duty as follows: H. N. Blake, C. F. Backus, C. I. DeWitt and W. E. Sandford to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ord. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Captains of O.R.C. to Chief of Ord., Washington, for duty: D. A. Lovell, G. B. Walbridge, W. O. Woods and L. H. McCall. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First lieutenants of O.R.C. to Chief of Ord., Washington, for duty: A. N. Pack, P. A. Curtis, jr., C. H. Shattuck and L. V. Shepherd. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Second lieutenants of O.R.C. to Chief of Ord., Washington, D.C., for duty: M. K. Macphail, A. N. Levin, C. B. Shaeffer and W. J. Keyes. (Nov. 16, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Captains of S.R.C. will comply with following orders: W. F. Moderhak and C. R. Mayberry to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty with 301st Field Signal Battalion; H. H. Frost and W. L. Thomas to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty with 320th Field Signal Battalion; L. A. Hagag to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty with 303d Field Signal Battalion; R. B. Bryant to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with 304th Field Signal Battalion; G. P. Bush to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with 321st Field Signal Battalion. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers of S.R.C. to duty as follows: Major I. D. Hough to Washington; 1st Lieut. A. M. Henderson to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Liggett to Camp Lewis, Wash., 1st Div., with 405th Field Signal Battalion. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. R. G. Johnson, S.R.C., is honorably discharged. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Officers of S.R.C. to duty at Jersey City, N.J., 413th Telegraph Battalion (Railroad), 4th Regiment Armory, for duty: Major C. G. Baird; Capt. J. B. Crosley and J. D. Jones; 1st Lieut. R. J. Hunter and J. G. Dennis. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. W. H. Jilbert, E. R. I. Jones, J. Greenfield and B. Kosler, S.R.C., are honorably discharged. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. J. E. Lentz and R. A. Descon, S.R.C., to duty at Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Capt. H. H. Sands, S.R.C. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First lieutenants of S.R.C. to duty as follows: A. M. Henderson to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J.; D. P. Wardwell to Garden City, N.Y. (Nov. 16, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

First Lieut. G. V. Rotan, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to South San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. B. J. Sherry, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty and report to Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. H. Green, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at Garden City, N.Y. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. S. Dow, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at Garden City, N.Y. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. L. L. Carruthers and P. H. McNulty and 2d Lieut. E. Cotter to Garden City, N.Y. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: V. Kereks to Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas; M. Blumenthal to Garden City, N.Y.; D. Heald to Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. E. G. Lowry, A. G. C. Sage, L. H. Johnson and 1st Lieut. D. L. Webster to duty at Washington; 1st Lieut. F. E. Kurz to Morrison, Va.; 2d Lieut. D. W. Thomas and R. L. Cudworth to Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (Nov. 16, War D.)

CAVALRY OFFICERS.

The appointment of C. R. Gross from second lieutenant, O.R.C. (attached to 12th Cav.), as a provisional second lieutenant, Cav., in the Regular Army, with rank from Oct. 25, 1917, is announced. He is assigned to 12th Cav. for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. J. O. Bowman, C.A.C., is accepted. (Nov. 14, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Second lieutenants of F.A.R.C. transferred to 15th Field Art. and to Pine Camp, N.Y., for duty: S. H. Estes, B. Polley and J. F. Higgins. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Capt. R. Campbell, F.A.R.C., is assigned to 86th Div., Rockford, Ill., for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Resignation of 2d Lieut. C. Hayes, F.A.R.C., is accepted. (Nov. 16, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

GEORGE A. KING

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The effort to establish the grade of ordnance sergeant, first-class, will be made again at the coming session of Congress. It will be recalled that a clause creating this grade was included in S. 1786, which failed of passage in the last session.

One of the subsidiary, but not unimportant, results of the great British success this week, has been the complete reversal of opinion among our Army officers regarding the value of the heavily armored tank. Although an unestimated number of these craft are included in the plans of the Ordnance Bureau, many officers have been frank in

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their belief that the tank was rather much a failure because of its lack of speed in maneuvering, and its unreliability in "loppy weather" or over sodden ground. The part played by the British tanks in the advance on Nov. 20 has caused these doubters to change front.

Army medical officers are visiting towns along the Atlantic coast for the purpose of locating suitable buildings for use by the Government as reconstruction hospitals for the accommodation of the wounded returned from the front. Efforts will be made to secure suitable structures in every state in order that the patients may be sent as near their homes as possible. The Division of Hospitals, in the office of the Surgeon General, U.S.A., has charge of this quest, Col. James D. Glennon being in active charge.

Contracts for almost two-thirds of the 1,200 merchant vessels contemplated in the Government's shipbuilding program have been awarded, the U.S. Shipping Board announced on Nov. 22. The tonnage contracted for totals more than 4,000,000. The contracts let are for 345 steel, fifty-eight composite and 375 wooden vessels.

Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, will head the new Aircraft Board. B. F. Howe, of New York, a director in the International Harvester Company, will be one of the civilian members.

Secretary Baker visited New York on Nov. 21 for the purpose of inspecting the embarkation camps and depots near that city and the work being done to increase the facilities of New York harbor.

Up to Nov. 21 the total amount of contributions to the Y.M.C.A. War Fund was \$50,153,054.

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AMERICA AT THE COUNCIL TABLE.

In announcing the arrival in England of the American War Mission, Secretary of State Lansing gave the people of the United States a definite assurance as to the purpose of the American mission in taking part in the conference of the Allied Powers in these words: "In looking forward to the assembling of the conference, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is a war conference, and nothing else, devoted to devising ways and means to intensify the efforts of the belligerents against Germany by complete co-operation under a general plan and thus bring the conflict to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion." The spirit behind these words was repeated by Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., at a conference held in the British Prime Minister's official residence in London on Nov. 20, when he replied to Lloyd George's statement that, "close co-operation between the United States and the Powers of Western Europe can bring still greater economic pressure to bear on the Central Powers during the war." Admiral Benson said that "the United States is heart and soul in the war, and the country absolutely indorses the statement of President Wilson that none of its resources would be spared, its men and ships, or work, in order to win the war." Admiral Benson then gave the conference the information as to what the United States has done and is doing, not only in training armies, in building fleets and in the manufacture of munitions, but in food economy and the construction of air craft.

These two statements from our Secretary of State and our Chief of Naval Operations, who had the silent support at the conference of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., show a singleness of purpose that may have a steady effect at the Allied council table where there has been a surplus of politics and a lack of concerted action far too long. The Italian disaster following on the Russian debacle are proofs of that, as is the turmoil aroused by Lloyd George's speech in Paris on Nov. 12, in which he scored the "too late" policy of the Allies. The British Premier made another one of his characteristic frank speeches at the Anglo-American conference on Nov. 20. His statement that "the collapse of Russia and the recent reverse of Italy make it even more imperative than before that the United States should send as many troops as possible across the Atlantic as early as possible; I am anxious to know how soon the first million men can be expected in France," may be taken as diplomatic camouflage intended for home consumption in the British Isles. Our Government has afforded the many British war delegations that have visited us every opportunity to learn just what we are doing in the way of sending troops and supplies abroad and in building ships. That Great Britain must be fairly well informed as to our plans for military participation in the war is indicated by a statement of the work of the American War Mission, issued in London on Nov. 19. It reads in part: "Admiral Benson has been in constant touch with Admiral Jellicoe (First Sea Lord), and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss with Gen. Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, at army headquarters. Bainbridge Colby has been engaged with Sir Joseph Paten Maclay, Shipping Controller, at the Ministry of Shipping. Thomas Nelson Perkins, member of the American Priority Board, is dealing with questions of munitions in consultation with Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, and with the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Admiralty Controller."

OBJECTS OF THE CENSORSHIP.

The War College Division of the General Staff has again submitted a memorandum giving a long list of newspapers and periodicals which have violated the voluntary censorship imposed upon the press of the country, and citing each instance of such violation. The length of the latest list makes it worthy of serious consideration, but its serious aspect is relieved to a material degree by the fact that The Official Bulletin occupies a position similar to the revered Abou Ben Adhem—its name "leads all the rest." In justice to most of the publications listed it should be stated that in a great many cases their violations consisted in publishing information contained in official "hand outs" and which, therefore, they had every reason to believe had been passed upon by the highest authority. Noting assignments of important officers constitutes the gravest offense, with mention of movements of troops and war preparations occupying the next positions of importance.

Army officers who have to do with the censorship are of the opinion that the authentic identification of units in France would be of more value to the enemy than possibly any other single item connected with the Army. Such information is deemed of even more possible value to the enemy than, for example, the exact number of troops maintained by the United States in France to-day.

If this statement needed confirmation, it could be obtained from the well-known fact that the Germans make every effort to secure a few prisoners from various sectors at more or less periodic intervals in order that they may keep track of the troops opposing them. Numerous raiding parties are organized with no other object in view. Once obtained the information serves many uses. The presence of specially organized shock units indicates the probable sector for the next "push"; the presence of new troops enables the enemy to hammer lines held by men whose morale has not been tested.

The value to the enemy of foreknowledge of troop movements is as obvious as is the necessity for keeping secret the location of plants where new war devices are being tried. Publication of items under these heads has practically ceased under the voluntary censorship regulations, but the necessity for better co-ordination within the War Department itself is indicated by the fact that the War College objects to the publication of items endorsed by other bureaus and given to the public. An amusing incident that indicated the need of co-ordination occurred during the recent Liberty Loan bond-selling campaign. It was officially and triumphantly announced to be held for publication a few days later—that a certain organization, which it was obvious from the context was stationed in France, had made a large subscription to the loan. Before the "release" date came around another equally official communication hastily withdrew the item; and it was never published. Its withdrawal had it occurred only a little later might have put in a serious quandary some publication that printed well ahead of its date of issue. It would perhaps have had the choice of being recorded as a censorship violator or delaying its edition and going to large expense to reprint it.

TRAINING CAMP APPOINTMENTS.

The lists of men recommended to be commissioned from the second series of Reserve Officers' Training Camps will be made public by the commanders of the several camps and not by the Committee on Public Information in Washington, as was done in the case of the first camps. These lists will be divided into three classes as follows:

Class A.—Men recommended to be commissioned and called to active duty at the close of the camp—Nov. 27—to fill existing vacancies in the National Army, or to be attached to the Regular Army for duty. These will be granted leave until Dec. 15 in order that they may settle their private affairs, purchase uniforms and equipment, etc. On Dec. 15 they will proceed to the station to which assigned.

Class B.—Men recommended to be commissioned eventually as provisional second lieutenants in the Regular Army. At the close of the camps these will be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps and attached to Regular Army regiments for duty and subsequently will be commissioned in the Regular Army as vacancies occur.

Class C.—All other men recommended for commissions from the second camps. These will be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps or National Army, called to active duty and assigned as additional officers with various units. For the men on this last list no vacancies exist at the present time. They will be assigned to vacancies as they occur, in the meantime serving on active duty as indicated.

The Adjutant General sent telegraphic instructions to all commanding officers of Reserve Officers' training camps on Nov. 22 directing them to make public the names of the men to be commissioned at their camps. The first of the camp commandants to issue such a list was Col. Charles W. Fenton, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, about 900 names being announced with their grades.

WILL ORGANIZE CAVALRY DIVISIONS.

Twenty-seven regiments of Cavalry are to be included in the immediate plans for the division reorganization in that arm of the Service which are now being discussed by the War College. This statement, which is the only one made public by the War Department, bears out the announcement in our issue of Nov. 10, page 395, that such a scheme was under way.

The French and British high commands are said to have at their disposal cavalry units adequate for present contingencies. While the usefulness of cavalry has been fully demonstrated in their great drive this week in France, it is not thought that the organization of new Cavalry commands for our Army means any present prospect of duty over seas. The most logical station would seem to be on our Southern border, across which, by the way, have come recently mutterings of a situation which seems to call for serious consideration.

The suggestion has been made that in raising the division authority be given to re-establish some of the efficient National Guard Cavalry commands now in the Federal Service, that were transformed into other elements. New York and Massachusetts, to cite two instances, were strong in the mounted arm before the transformation of such troops into provisional field artillery and machine-gun units was ordered. This suggestion does not meet with official approval, however. The fact that a deficiency of men for organizations already authorized from the drafted contingents will continue to exist even after the second call makes it improbable that the Cavalry division is to be organized from the National Guard or National Army. The only procedure remaining, apparently, is to organize the additional regiments as units of the Regular Army and recruit them

by voluntary enlistment. It is believed that warm response would be made to such a call.

The maximum strength of a Cavalry Division of the U.S. Army as prescribed in the Tables of Organization, approved in May, 1917, is 18,176 officers and men. The division is composed of three Cavalry brigades, aggregating 4,756 men in each; three regiments to a brigade. As auxiliaries to such a division there is one regiment of Field Artillery (horse), 1,374; one battalion of Mounted Engineers, 387; one Field Signal Battalion, 259; one Aero Squadron, 173; and division wagon and motor trains, brings the total of officers and men to 18,176. There are 708 horse-drawn wagons, 475 motor wagons, 21 field pieces, 23 motor cars, 2 trailers, 12 airplanes, 36 ambulances and 97 other carriages. There are 16,611 horses and 2,422 mules, 84 machine guns, 13,430 rifles and 16,121 pistols.

COLONEL CARTER TO HEAD NEW MILITIA.

Col. Jesse M. Carter, Cav., U.S.A., now acting Chief of the Militia Bureau, has been selected as the active head of the new National Militia to be organized for use in guarding public utilities and Government plants and as an emergency weapon for use by the Government in case of great internal stress, either as a result of foreign machinations or otherwise. The nomination of Colonel Carter to be a brigadier general is now before the President with a dozen others in the same general-officer grade. Colonel Carter no doubt will be continued in his present position, becoming the actual instead of acting chief of the bureau.

Plans for the organization of the new Militia will not be completed until answers have been returned to a memorandum sent by the Militia Bureau to all States' Adjutants General. It is the present intention of the department, however, to incorporate in the new force the scores of Home Guard, State Constabulary and similar organizations which have been formed since the National Guard was drafted into the Federal Service. For the time being and at points of greatest importance Regular Army regiments will be used as guards.

The point is emphasized that the War Department has no authority to call upon the states for the new formations, but it is hoped that the various units will volunteer and act under Federal direction. In New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and West Virginia the "Home Guard Idea" has been developed so thoroughly that well-organized troops are ready for service.

Colonel Carter's memorandum to the various states' adjutants general called attention to the proclamation issued by the President with reference to enemy aliens in this country and asks their aid in carrying out promptly and effectively the regulations put into force. Answers were requested from each state to the following questions: "What forces are now available in your state for this duty? Are there any forces sufficiently strong to do the work effectively? What facilities are available for the transportation of state guards? What do you see in your state that needs more effective policing? What facilities seem to be menaced by an alien population? Will there be any objection to having state guards or troops under the direction of the Bureau of Militia Affairs? Will state guards and state constabularies object to being employed in the enforcement of the President's proclamation?"

National Guard Commissions.

The Secretary of War has authorized a new method of issuing commissions to officers in the National Guard in Federal Service, which will go far toward eliminating much of the useless detail work formerly necessary. These commissions will not designate the branch of the Service to which the officer is assigned in the first instance, a typical commission stating that John Doe is appointed "a captain, National Guard, in the Service of the United States." This system will enable the War Department to transfer such officers at will from one branch to another without the necessity of recommissioning them or "attaching" them to the new arm. The ruling which permitted the new procedure was based, it is said, on the fact that National Guardsmen are drafted into the Federal Service not as organizations but as individuals.

THE CASE OF OUR ENEMY-FRIENDS.

The State Department continues to hold its own counsel as to the reasons which have led to the policy of separating our enemies into two camps, Germany in one and her allies in the other. So complete has been the silence upon this phase of our international relations that even the most bombastic of special correspondents has not ventured to speculate as to the real reason. Official Washington, outside the small circle which includes those who know, believes that the explanation is two-fold: The difficulty of aligning our "war aims" with those of certain of our Allies, and the desire to keep open a definite line of communication with the weak link in the Teutonic chain.

President Wilson evidently does not subscribe to the axiom that "those who are not for us are against us," at least not to the extent which would lead, for example, to a declaration of a state of war against Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria when such a declaration would serve no better end than to clear the international record. It is known that the Administration has received, even within recent days, intimation that Austria is the link most likely to break, and has decided to maintain even a sem-

blance of relationship with the dual monarchy in order that an opening may be had for propaganda within that country looking to its separation from the Teutonic alliance. The difficulty with regard to contrasting war aims, between this country and Italy, for example, may be a contributory cause, but the above is undoubtedly a more potent reason for the existing situation.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS NOTES.

Appointment of Navy Selection Board.

Secretary Daniels will take up during the coming week the appointing of a selection board of nine rear admirals, to be convened early in December for the purpose of recommending permanent promotions to fill the present and prospective vacancies in the line and also temporary promotions to fill vacancies created by the readjustment of grades noted in our issue of Nov. 10, page 384. These temporary vacancies will necessitate the advancement of four captains, twenty-one commanders and fifty-one lieutenant commanders to the next higher grades; at least 110 lieutenants and 247 lieutenants (J.G.) will be due for temporary promotion by reason of seniority.

Redistribution of Marine Officers.

Based on the total commissioned strength of 1,181, as of Nov. 15, 1917, the following distribution in the commissioned grades of the Marine Corps has been ordered: Majors, 139; captains, 368; first lieutenants, 308; second lieutenants, 309. This will operate to promote four captains, fourteen first lieutenants and twenty-two second lieutenants, taking up the captains through Henry M. Butler, first lieutenants through James H. McGan, and second lieutenants through Howard B. Freeman.

Recruiting and Selective Service.

The publication of the new Selective Service Regulations has caused a few important changes in the regulations governing recruiting for the Navy and a letter of instruction has been sent from the Bureau of Navigation to all ships and recruiting stations embodying these modifications. An applicant for enlistment must present a certificate from his local board stating that his class and serial number are so far down the list that he is not within the current quota to be supplied by that board. Having been enlisted, the recruit must present to his local board a certificate signed by a commissioned officer of the Navy or Marine Corps to be filed with his questionnaire. The registrant will then be placed in Class Five, as in the Naval Reserve.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U.S.N., has completed plans looking to the establishment of two base hospitals, each to comprise at least 500 beds. The construction of these hospitals will be pushed as soon as their location has been decided upon so that they may be ready in case of an emergency.

In spite of the chorus of approval that has gone up over Lloyd George's blunt statement made in the British Parliament that the British fleet had sunk five submarines on Nov. 17, many of the officers of the U.S. Navy believe that the practice of the British Admiralty in concealing the facts as to the destruction or capture of U-boats has had a remarkable psychological effect on the sailors of the German navy and therefore is a successful plan. Speaking on this point a Navy officer of long experience said: "In the beginning of the German submarine campaign the submarines went to sea and returned to their home ports with more than a fair degree of regularity considering the hazardous nature of their work. Then U-boat after U-boat failed to return and nothing was learned of what had become of them. Once in a great while the British Admiralty would make an announcement of the capture or destruction of a U-boat, but this was evidently only when political conditions made it absolutely necessary. The general rule was to maintain silence. Then the U-boat service began to assume an air of mystery and terror for the German sailors. The boats went out, but did not come back in increasing numbers and nothing was known of the fate of the crews. Sailors are superstitious, and this mystery began to prey on the nerves of the men of the German fleet until their dissatisfaction seems to have brought about such mutinies as occurred in that service of late with reported killings of officers. It has been stated in authentic dispatches that another result of this psychological effect has been that the failure of men to volunteer for the U-boat service, which used to be the rule, has resulted in making the service compulsory in the German navy. A navy that can destroy enemy ships and keep the knowledge of how it is done from him is scoring perfect hits right along."

Discussing the German submarine campaign in Washington which has been worked out in elaborate detail in our issue of Nov. 19, Secretary Daniels said that the situation is well within the control of the nations against which the U-boat is being used, and while it is still a danger to merchant ships, means have been found of nullifying to a large extent the effectiveness of the submarine. More submarines have been destroyed within the last two months, the Secretary said, than were destroyed during the entire preceding year. A dispatch from London to the New York Times on this same date says that "it may be stated that the constantly growing success of the anti-submarine warfare is the result, not merely of new devices, but also of a plan of command which has not yet reached its full development."

NATIONAL GUARD REORGANIZATION.

Further announcement as to reorganization of National Guard divisions was made by the War Department this week, through the Committee on Public Information. The reorganization of the 29th Division was made public on Nov. 20, that of the 31st and 32d on Nov. 23, and that of the 34th Division to-day, Nov. 24. The plans for the 27th Division, the New York troops, and other divisions, have not yet been announced.

In the following list unit of new organization is followed (separated by a short dash) by organizations from which it is formed.

29TH DIVISION.

(Troops from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia.)

Unit of new organization—Organizations from which formed.

Headquarters Troop—Troop A (part), N.J. Cav.
110th Machine Gun Battalion—Machine Gun Cos., 1st Del. Inf., 4th N.J. Inf., 5th Md. Inf., 1st Va. Inf.
57th Infantry Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—Hqrs., N.J. Brigade. 111th Machine Gun Battalion—Machine Gun Cos., 2d N.J. Inf., 3d N.J. Inf., Co. L, 2d N.J. Inf.; 113th Inf.—1st N.J. Inf. (less Co. K), 2d N.J. Inf. (less Machine Gun Co., and Cos. G and L), 4th N.J. Inf. (less Machine Gun Co. and Co. L); 114th Inf.—3d N.J. Inf. (less Machine Gun Co. and Cos. I and L), 5th N.J. Inf. (less Co. F), 1st Del. Inf. (less Machine Gun Co.).
58th Infantry Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—Hqrs., Md. Brigade. 11th Machine Gun Battalion—Co. H, 1st Md. Inf., Machine Gun Co., 4th Md. Inf., Machine Gun Co., 4th Va. Inf.; 115th Inf.—1st Md. Inf. (less Machine Gun Co.), 5th Md. Inf. (less Machine Gun Co.); 116th Inf.—1st Va. Inf. (less Machine Gun Co.), 2d Va. Inf., Cos. D, G, H, 4th Va. Inf.

54th Field Artillery Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—Co. A, Va. Sig. Corps; 110th Field Art.—1st N.J. Field Art. (less Battery F, Troops B and D, N.J. Cav.; 111th Field Art.—1st Va. Field Art., band, 4th Va. Inf.; 112th Field Art.—Batteries A, B, C, Md. Field Art., Batteries A and B, D.C. Field Art., band, 5th Md. Inf.; 104th Trench Mortar Battery—Battery F, N.J. Field Art.
104th Engrs.—1st Battalion, N.J. Engrs., Co. K, 1st N.J. Inf., Co. G, 2d N.J. Inf., Cos. I and L, 3d N.J. Inf., Co. L, 4th N.J. Inf., Co. F, 5th N.J. Inf.
104th Field Signal Battalion—Cos. A, N.J., B, D.C., C, N.J. Sig. Corps.

Trains: 104th Hqs. and Military Police—Troops A (part) and C, N.J. Cav., Troop A, Md. Cav.; 104th Ammunition Train—to be organized by transfers; 104th Supply Train—to be organized by transfers; 104th Engr. Train—to be organized by transfers; 104th Sanitary Train—1st Md., 1st Va. Ambulance Cos.; 1st N.J., 1st Md., 1st Va. Field Hospital Cos.

31ST DIVISION.

(Troops from Georgia, Florida and Alabama.)

Unit of new organization—Organizations from which formed.

31st Division Headquarters Troop—Troop A, Ga. Cav.
116th Machine Gun Battalion—Machine Gun Co., 2d Ala. Inf., Machine Gun Co., 1st Fla. Inf., Co. C, 1st Ga. Inf., Co. G, 1st Ga. Inf.

61st Infantry Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—Hqrs., Ga. Brigade. 117th Machine Gun Battalion—Machine Gun Co., Co. B, and Co. F, 1st Ga. Inf.; 121st Inf.—2d Ga. Inf. (less Cos. B, C, F), Separate Cos. F, H and I, Ga. Inf.; 122d Inf.—5th Ga. Inf.

62d Infantry Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—Hqrs., Ala. Brigade. 118th Machine Gun Battalion—Machine Gun Troop, 1st Ala. Cav., Co. A, and Co. D, 1st Ala. Inf.; 123d Inf.—1st Ala. Inf.; 124th Inf.—2d Fla. Inf.

56th Field Artillery Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—not reported. 116th Field Art.—Ga. Field Art. (less Battery A), Troops A, D, G, H, I and Separate Troop, 1st Ala. Cav., Band Section, Hqs. Co., 2d Ala. Inf.; 117th Field Art.—Battery A, Ga. Field Art., 1st Ala. Cav. (less Troops A, D, G, H, I, M, Machine Gun Troop and Separate Troop); 118th Field Art.—1st Ga. Inf. (less Cos. A, B, C, D, F, G and Machine Gun Co.), 106th Trench Mortar Battery—Troop M, 1st Ala. Cav.
106th Engrs.—Co. A, Ga. Battalion Engrs. (Reserve officers).

106th Field Signal Battalion—Co. A, Ala. Sig. Corps, Troops B and K, Ga. Cav.

Trains: Hqs. and Military Police—Hqs. Co., 2d Ala. Inf., Troops F and L, Ga. Cav., Squadron Hqs., Hqs. and separate detachment, Ga. Cav.; 106th Ambulance Train—Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K and Separate Co., 2d Ala. Inf.; 106th Supply Train—Cos. A, B, C, D, L and M, 2d Ala. Inf.; 106th Sanitary Train—Ala. Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ala. Field Hospital No. 1, Ga. Field Hospital No. 1, Fla. Field Hospital No. 1; Engr. Train—not organized.

32D DIVISION.

(Troops from Michigan and Wisconsin.)

Unit of new organization—Organizations from which formed.

32d Headquarters Troop—3d and 6th Wis. Inf., 1st Mich. Cav.
119th Machine Gun Battalion—4th, 5th and 6th Wis. Inf.

63d Infantry Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—1st Mich. Inf. Brigade, Hqs., 32d Mich. Inf.; 120th Machine Gun Battalion—31st and 33d Mich. Inf.; 125th Inf.—31st and 33d Mich. Inf., 5th Wis. Inf.; 126th Inf.—31st and 32d Mich. Inf.

64th Infantry Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—1st Wis. Inf. Brigade, Hqs., 2d Wis. Inf.; 121st Machine Gun Battalion—3d and 5th Wis. Inf.; 127th Inf.—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Wis. Inf., 1st Mich. Field Signal Battalion.

57th Field Artillery Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—1st Wis. Field Art., 1st Mich. Field Art., 1st Wis. Cav., 1st Mich. Cav.; 119th Field Art.—1st Wis. Cav. and 1st Mich. Cav.; 1st Mich. Field Art., 31st and 32d Mich. Inf.; 120th Field Art.—1st Wis. Cav., 2d Wis. Inf.; 121st Field Art.—4th, 5th and 6th Wis. Inf., 1st Wis. Field Art. and Wis. Field Hospital No. 2. 107th Trench Mortar Battery—4th Wis. Inf.

107th Engrs.—1st Mich. Battalion, S.C., 1st Wis. Battalion, S.C., 4th, 5th and 6th Wis. Inf.

107th Field Signal Battalion—1st Mich. Battalion, S.C.; 1st Wis. Battalion, S.C.

Trains: 107th Hqs. and Military Police—4th and 6th Wis. Inf.; 107th Ammunition—4th, 5th and 6th Wis. Inf.; 107th Supply—4th, 5th and 6th Wis. Inf.; 107th Engr.—1st Battalion, Mich. Engrs., 1st Battalion, Wis. Engrs.; 107th Sanitary—Mich. Sanitary Train,

Wis. Sanitary Train, 1st and 5th Wis. Inf., 1st Mich. Cav.

34TH DIVISION.

(Troops from Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Dakota.)

Unit of new organization—Organizations from which formed.

34th Headquarters Troop—Troop A, 1st Iowa Cav.
125th Machine Gun Battalion—Troop B, 1st Iowa Cav., Machine Gun Co., 3d Minn. Inf., 1st Battalion, 2d Iowa Inf.

67th Infantry Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—Iowa Brigade Hqs.; 126th Machine Gun Battalion—2d Battalion, 2d Iowa Inf., Machine Gun Co., 6th Nebr. Inf.; 133d Inf.—1st Iowa Inf.; 134th Inf.—5th Nebr. Inf., Co. C, 6th Nebr. Inf.

68th Infantry Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—Hqrs., Minn. Brigade. 127th Machine Gun Battalion—Troop C, 1st Iowa Cav., Machine Gun Co., 4th Nebr. Inf., 3d Battalion, 2d Iowa Inf.; 135th Inf.—1st Minn. Inf.; 135th Inf.—2d Minn. Inf.

59th Field Artillery Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—not reported; 125th Field Art.—3d Minn. Inf. (less Machine Gun Co.); 126th Field Art.—1st Iowa Field Art.; 127th Field Art.—4th Nebr. Inf. (less Machine Gun Co.); 109th Trench Mortar Battery—Hqs. Co., 2d Iowa Inf., Supply Co., 2d Iowa Inf.

109th Engrs.—Battalion, 1st Iowa Engrs., Hqs. Co., Supply Co. and 2d Battalion, 6th Nebr. Inf.

109th Field Signal Battalion: Outpost Co.—Co. C, Iowa Sig. Corps; Wire Co.—Co. B, Nebr. Sig. Corps; Radio Co.—not reported.

Trains: 109th Hqs. and Military Police—1st Battalion, 6th Nebr. Inf. (less Cos. C and D); 109th Ammunition Train—Iowa Ammunition Train, Troop D, 1st Iowa Cav.; 109th Supply Train—3d Battalion, 6th Nebr. Inf. (less Co. I); 109th Engr. Train—Co. I, 6th Nebr. Inf.; 109th Sanitary Train—1st and 2d Iowa Ambulance Cos., 1st Minn. Ambulance Co., Co. D, 6th Nebr. Inf., 1st and 2d Iowa, 1st Minn., 1st N.D. Field Hospital Cos.

92D DIVISION (COLORED) ORGANIZING.

The newly organized 92d Division, National Army, composed of colored troops, will be under command of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Ballou, N.A. (colonel, Inf., U.S.A.). The following officers are, among those ordered to duty with the division:

Chief of Staff—Lieut. Col. Allen J. Greer.
Assistant Chief of Staff—Major E. F. Graham.
Adjutants for Trains—Majors J. C. Wilson and Charles J. Hoag.

Headquarters Troop—Capt. E. B. Targoon.
C.O. Engineer Trains—Vacant.
Adjutant—Major Sherburne Whipple.
Division Inspector—Major Robert B. Harbold.
Judge Advocate—Vacant.
Ordnance Officer—Vacant.

Quartermaster—Lieut. Col. Edward L. Glasgow.
Assistant to Division Q.M.—Major Odiorne H. Sampson and Capt. Louis Kurtz and Joseph T. Byrne.

Division Surgeon—Lieut. Col. Perry L. Boyer.
Assistant—Capt. Homer Nicoll.

Division Sanitary Inspector—Major Jonas S. White (M.R.C.).

Signal Officer—Major T. C. Spencer.

Commander of Artillery Brigade—Brig. Gen. J. C. McMahon.

Adjutant—Major Harvey D. Higley.

Commander of 1st Infantry Brigade (183d)—Brig. Gen. M. H. Barnum.

Adjutant—Major Edmund A. Buchanan.

Commander of 2d Infantry Brigade (184th)—Brig. Gen. W. H. Hay.

Adjutant—Major H. S. Dillworth.

Motor Supply Train—Capt. John N. Douglas.

Medical Officers—Capt. T. F. Scanlon to 349th Field Art.; Capt. Walter H. Vosburg to 367th Infantry; Capt. Harry B. Williams to 366th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Duke to 317th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Loran E. Orr to 365th Infantry; 1st Lieut. James O. Rhea to 368th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Hamilton M. Southworth to 350th Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Joseph S. Henry I.O.R.C.

NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD ITEMS.

Notes of the 31st and 34th Divisions appear on pages 488-490.

The following divisional schools have been established: Infantry School of Arms, Artillery School, School for Stable Sergeants and Farriers, School for Horseshoers, School for Company Mechanics, School for Bakers, School for Topography, and Training School for Officers. Additional schools have been established for mess sergeants and cooks, equitation for officers, supply officers and supply sergeants, clerks, saddlers and cobblers, signal school, bandmen and buglers, and hygiene and sanitation.

Brig. Gen. William Wilson, U.S.N.G., commander of the old 4th Brigade, N.Y.N.G., and on duty with the 27th Division at Spartanburg, S.C., was ordered Nov. 21 to proceed without delay to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., for duty with the 39th Division, N.G. Instruction in trench warfare and target practice are important features of the instruction of the 27th Division.

Governor Edge, of New Jersey, reviewed the 29th Division of National Guard at Camp McClellan, Ala., Nov. 19. This division is composed of New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia National Guard; 25,000 soldiers were turned out. It was the first demonstration at Camp McClellan in which all branches of the Service were included in the review. On the reviewing stand with Governor Edge were Brig. Gen. William C. Raftery, provisional division commander of the division; Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither, 58th Infantry Brigade; Brig. Gen. C. W. Barber, 57th Brigade, and French and British officers attached to the camp as instructors. Five thousand spectators viewed the two-hour march past.

Major Charles M. McCorkle, judge advocate, U.S.R., was announced on Nov. 12 as judge advocate, 31st Division, vice Major James F. Cann, relieved.

A review of the 32d Division, National Guard, was held at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, Nov. 14, the guests of honor being Governor Albert C. Sleeper, of Michigan, and Governor James C. Ferguson, of Texas.

Major James B. Scott, M.C., N.G., was on Nov. 7 relieved from further duty as surgeon, 127th Infantry, and was assigned to duty as sanitary inspector, 32d Division.

Brig. Gen. Henry D. Todd, Nat. Army, commanding the 33d Division, National Guard, at Camp Logan, Texas, during the absence of General Bell, in recent general orders says "It has been reported that some officers of the division are using profane and obscene language in the presence of enlisted men, and are also swearing at enlisted men. This is conduct unbecom-

an officer and a gentleman, and will be so considered by the division commander. 2. Officers are directed to stop all profane and obscene language when used by enlisted men. 3. Attention is directed to Paragraph 3, Army Regulations, and also the 90th Article of War."

In the roster of officers we published in our issue of Nov. 17 of the 78th Division, National Army, on duty at Camp Dix, N.J., in the paragraph concerning officers on duty at Division Headquarters the following change is noted: Second lieutenants assigned to Division Headquarters: Alfred J. L'Heureux, statistical officer; John C. Hindle, assistant to division exchange officer; Robert P. McDowell, Thomas A. Turner and Roland A. Wagner, assistants to division quartermaster.

Major Gen. E. H. Plummer, commanding the 88th Division, National Army, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, on Nov. 13 announced the appointment of Major Edward S. Hayes, Inf., as division adjutant; 2d Lieut. William H. Hale, Q.M.C., is attached to the 163d Field Artillery Brigade; Major Joseph H. Storch, 350th Inf., has been relieved from special duty as cantonment police officer for duty with his regiment. The following officers are transferred from the 352d Infantry to the 163d Depot Brigade for duty: Capt. Seymour L. Wells and Frank F. Fogel, Inf. R.C. The following officers, now attached to the 352d Infantry, are assigned to that regiment: Capt. H. J. Thoesen, Inf. R.C. and C. E. Mohler, Inf., N.A.

The following officers on duty with the 88th Division, National Army, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, have been transferred as indicated for duty: Capt. M. M. Garrett from 352d Inf. to the 351st; Walter M. Willy from the 351st Inf. to the 352d; Phineas J. Miller from the 350th Inf. to the 351st; Constantine V. Schmitt from the 351st Inf. to the 350th; Charles L. Gilman from 351st Inf. to the 352d.

On account of two suspected cases of measles the isolation of Battery D of the 301st Artillery and Battery B of the 302d Artillery were ordered on Nov. 18. These commands are on duty at Ayer, Mass.

The men of the 343d Infantry, N.A., had their first small arms practice on the rifle range at Camp Grant, Ill., on Nov. 14. In spite of the fact that most of them had never fired a gun in their lives before that day before noon, at the 100 yards' range eleven men had made scores up from forty-one to forty-nine out of a possible fifty, and two of the company commanders had made perfect scores. Col. Charles R. Howland, N.A., commandant of the regiment, added to the enthusiasm of the occasion and to the admiration his men have for him by making a bullseye at 100 yards with his first shot with his service revolver.

NATIONAL GUARD PAY INSTRUCTIONS.

In Bulletin No. 60, dated Oct. 20, 1917, just issued by the War Department, appears in full the decision of the Comptroller as to continuous-service pay of enlisted men and longevity pay of officers of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for Aug. 25, page 1748, and in addition to this instructions "concerning the data that are required to be placed on the pay rolls of enlisted men and the pay accounts of officers of such National Guard who claim increase in pay on account of prior service."

The general instructions point out that those officers and enlisted men of the National Guard who were drafted with their organizations or individually on Aug. 5, 1917, or have been or may be so drafted after that date, into Federal Service as the National Guard of the United States will be allowed to count prior service in the National Guard and Organized Militia not in the Federal Service for the purpose of longevity or continuous-service increase in pay, but only so long as they continue after the date of draft to be members of the National Guard of the United States under such draft.

An officer of the National Guard who was drafted into Federal Service on Aug. 5, 1917, or since that date and has had prior service in the Guard or Organized Militia which entitles him to longevity increase of pay under the above decision "will obtain a certificate of his service from the Adjutant General of the state, territory or District of Columbia in which said service was rendered and file it with the first pay account on which he is paid such longevity pay. If he has had prior service as an officer or enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer Army, the Navy or Marine Corps he will not be required to furnish certificate of such service, as same can be verified from the records in Washington, but he will enter on the first pay account on which he claims longevity pay therefor, or append thereto a statement showing in detail the exact period of such service in each organization and the rank or grade held therein. If from his personal records he is unable to state positively the period of any such service in the Regular or Volunteer Army, Navy or Marine Corps he should write to The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., giving such detailed information as he can and request a statement of his service. If an officer is unable to establish his right to longevity pay until after he has been paid for one or more months he should take credit on the pay account containing a statement of prior service for any arrears of longevity pay due him. Evidence of prior service as described herein will be required to substantiate the first pay account on which an officer is paid longevity pay; subsequent pay accounts will simply show in the space provided therefor that he has completed five, ten, fifteen or twenty years' service as the case may be."

In the case of enlisted men of the National Guard who have been drafted and who claim prior service in the National Guard, Organized Militia, Regular or Volunteer Army, or Marine Corps (Navy service not counted for enlisted men) his immediate commanding officer must obtain a statement of such prior service either from the Adjutant General of the state where such service was performed or from the Adjutant General of the Army if the man is unable to furnish authentic evidence of such service. When this information is obtained the commanding officer will enter record thereon on the soldier's service record, noting in remarks thereon the source from which record of each period of service was obtained. The first pay rolls on which a soldier is credited with continuous-service increase in pay, and subsequent pay rolls until paid such increase, will show the enlistment period in which he is serving and in column for "Remarks" a detailed statement of such prior service, subsequent pay rolls simply showing the enlistment period in which the man is serving. In cases where a man's right to continuous-service pay is not established until he has been paid for one or more months after date of draft, he should be credited on the pay roll on which the record of prior

service is first entered, with any arrears of pay due him on account of continuous service.

OUR FORCES ABROAD.

THE TROOPS IN FRANCE.

There have been constant interchanges of artillery fire between the American and German troops during the week Nov. 16-20, casualties resulting, and also encounters between patrols in No Man's Land. On Nov. 16 an enemy shell hit an American gun and caused several casualties, and one American soldier was killed in a fight with a German patrol. Following is the list of casualties reported to the War Department by General Pershing on Nov. 19-21 inclusive:

Killed or Wounded in Action.

Lieut. Orlando Gochnaur, M.O.R.C., attached British forces, killed in action Nov. 6; Freepot, Ill. Action evening Nov. 13, killed, Sergt. John F. Czajka, Milwaukee, and Pvt. Stanley Janovics, E. Boston, Mass. Severely wounded, Pts. Earl E. Aurand, Harrisburg, Pa.; Francis Blevins, Eckman, W. Va., and Edward F. Cahill, Bakerton, Pa. Slightly wounded, Sergt. John A. Logan, Mount Carmel, Pa., and Pts. Chester Johnson, Forest Hill, La., and Robert L. Redd, Burneyville, Okla. Lieut. Alexander J. Gillis, M.O.R.C., attached British forces, slightly wounded in action Nov. 6; Carbondale, Pa.

Deaths from Disease and Accident.

Pvt. Rex L. McKenney, Engra, Nov. 17, of scarlet fever, Springfield, Maine; Pvt. Cecil A. Rowan, Inf., Nov. 1, gunshot wounds, Chanute, Kas.; Pvt. R. E. Blackwood, Inf., Nov. 9, tuberculosis, West Pembroke, Maine; Corp. Samuel Parrott, U.S.M.C., Nov. 16, New Bern, N.C.; Pvt. Valentine H. Newton, U.S.M.C., Nov. 13, self-inflicted gunshot wound, Arkville, N.Y.; Sergt. George E. Merkel, S.C. accidentally Nov. 17, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sergt. Carl G. Shew, C.A.C., Nov. 15, struck by train, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Pvt. Marcellus S. Cobb, Inf., Nov. 10, bronchopneumonia, Beakland, Maine; Pvt. 1st class Howard E. Rawlings, Headquarters Company, Nov. 14, of bronchopneumonia, Warner, N.Y.

The French general commanding the sector has mentioned in the despatches fifteen American officers and soldiers, including three who were killed, for excellent military qualities and for bravery displayed in the recent trench raid. A note accompanying the citation says that between 8,000 and 10,000 shells were used in the attack, which had been in preparation for three months, down to the finest details. The results obtained by the enemy were very small, he having been unable to penetrate more than the first line trenches because of the resistance of the American soldiers with rifle and pistol fire and hand grenades. The enemy had to content himself, the citation continues, with carrying off a few prisoners.

Reports to the Surgeon General of the Army on health conditions of the American Expeditionary Forces for the week ending Nov. 9 contain the following information: Annual admission rate per thousand: pneumonia, 16.6; dysentery, 2.0; malaria, 1.0; venereal disease, 181.5; typhoid, 0.0; para-typhoid, 0.0; measles, 27.1; meningitis, 1.0; scarlet fever, 1.9. The non-effective rate per thousand for Nov. 12 was 31.6. The total of deaths for the week ending Nov. 9 was eight; from disease, 4; pneumonia, 3; heart disease, 1; from wounds received in action, 3; from accidental wound, 1.

General Pershing, as the guest of Field Marshal Haig, witnessed the big British drive on Nov. 20, leaving the Cambrai front on the night of that day. The famous "Dr. Blake's Hospital" in Paris will be known hereafter as American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 2, and will be used primarily for wounded American soldiers. Financial support from the American Red Cross has been arranged.

A young lieutenant identified only as "from Meeteetse, Wyoming," rescued a private of the American forces recently under circumstances such as in the British army usually wins either the Victoria Cross or the Distinguished Service Order. The private, a member of a patrol, lost his way at night, and went to sleep in a shell crater in No Man's Land. The patrol returned, and it was found he was missing. At daylight the Germans saw the American soldier near the line, and opened fire with rifles and grenades. The soldier remained in the crater. The lieutenant went out over No Man's Land through a hail of enemy machine gun bullets several hundred yards, got the soldier, and led him back to the American lines, amid cheers.

A large shipment of turkeys, mince meat, cranberries, nuts, raisins, oranges, and sweet potatoes for the Thanksgiving dinner of the American soldiers has arrived in France. It will be distributed among the various instruction centers and villages where the troops are billeted. Other shipments will follow.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS' MEETING.

As a result of wartime conditions only four U.S. Navy officers were listed to read papers at the annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in New York city on Nov. 15 and 16. The officers and the papers they were announced to read were: "Cargo Ship Lines of Simple Form," by Naval Constr. William McEntee; "Submarine Hulls—Comments on Various Types," by Naval Constr. E. S. Land; "An Analysis of the Principles of Industrial Management," by Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts. Asst. Naval Constr. A. W. Carmichael was to have read a paper on "Labor and Patriotism," but he explained that he had submitted his paper to the Navy Department and it was not approved. In the absence of R. H. M. Robinson, however, Constructor Carmichael read a paper of the former on fabricated ships.

In his opening address Stevenson Taylor, president of the society, dwelt on the great increase of merchant shipbuilding in the U.S., stating that "in November, 1916, there were about sixty-six shipyards in the United States, in twenty-seven of which wooden ships were built. Now there are about 142 shipyards, fifty-nine of which are building wooden vessels and four composite ones."

Secretary Daniels and Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., attended the dinner of the society on the night of Nov. 16. Secretary Daniels said among other things: "There's no place in America to-day for men who stop the wheels of government because they cannot have their way in labor. In this hour no man has a right to think of himself. We are all Americans and we ought to forget profits and wages and work for the country."

Chief Constructor Capps said: "We need ships and will build ships, but it will require complete co-opera-

tion between the men who actually build them, those who supervise and those who supply the capital. We can overcome all troubles if we go about it in the right spirit and right way. In meeting the situation we now find divisions. One, of labor, feels it is not being treated fairly in that it is not getting its proportion. In carrying this work to a satisfactory conclusion we have got to forget self, and the men who supply the work of the hands and the others who supply the capital must be willing to serve."

LOSS OF THE U.S.S. CHAUNCEY.

The sinking of the U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey, by collision, early on Nov. 19, while on patrol duty in foreign waters, with a probable loss of twenty-one lives, was reported to the Navy Department in dispatches from Vice Admiral W. S. Sims. The Navy Department on Nov. 21 made public a subsequent dispatch from Admiral Sims which stated definitely that three officers and eighteen men had been lost, the list being as follows:

OFFICERS.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter E. Reno, commanding.
Lieut. Charles F. Wedderburn.
Ensign Harry G. Skinner, jr.
Lieutenant Commander Reno's next of kin was his wife, Beatrice Reno, No. 2319 South Twenty-first street, Philadelphia; that of Lieutenant Wedderburn was his mother, Gertrude F. Wedderburn, Chary House, Md., and of Ensign Skinner was his mother, Mrs. Harry G. Skinner, of Mount Washington, Md.

ENLISTED MEN.

Stanley T. Anthony, electrician, first class, radio; Bedford, Mass.
Honore M. Claggett, jr., electrician, first class; Laurel, Md.
Daniel B. Crane, machinist's mate, 2d class; Los Angeles, Cal.
Joseph S. Ewart, machinist's mate, first class; Newport, R.I.
Charles A. Goodrich, chief machinist's mate; Oakwood, Ill.
Algen H. Guttridge, machinist's mate, 2d class; Cullison, Kas.
Henry G. Haman, seaman; Buffalo, N.Y.
William H. Hampel, oiler; Randolph, Mich.
Joseph A. Heroux, fireman, third class; Los Angeles, Cal.
Ira F. Kopp, gunner's mate, first class; Davenport, Iowa.
Charles A. O'Connor, chief yeoman; South Boston, Mass.
Francisco Pastakhan, mess attendant; Olongapo, P.I.
John Rhinehart, chief water tender; Block Island, R.I.
John A. Smith, gunner's mate, first class; New York.
John W. Strubbing, oiler; Waring, Texas.
Oswald J. Terkildsen, yeoman, second class; Brooklyn, N.Y.
Nicholas H. Wagner, ship fitter, first class; Fullerton, Md.
George Wornell, boilermaker; San Francisco.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter E. Reno was born in Iowa, Oct. 3, 1881, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in September, 1901. He was assigned to the command of the Chauncey on April 5, 1916, and had performed over ten years' sea service. He had performed about five years of shore duty.

Ensign Charles F. Wedderburn was born in Illinois, Oct. 2, 1892. He was appointed to the Naval Academy July 7, 1911, and had performed about three years of sea duty and three years and two months of shore duty. He was assigned to the Chauncey July 5, 1915.

Ensign Harry G. Skinner, jr., was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1889. He was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and resigned Dec. 9, 1913, while holding the rank of midshipman. He later became a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve force. He received his appointment to ensign in the U.S. Navy in May last.

Secretary Daniels authorized this statement on Nov. 22: "The U.S. destroyer Chauncey, which was sunk at one o'clock Monday morning, was rammed by the transport Rose, according to a dispatch received by the Navy Department from Vice Admiral Sims to-day. Both vessels were running without lights at the time of the accident, the Rose crashing into the Chauncey on the port side abreast of the fourth funnel. The after portion of the destroyer immediately submerged and officers and men in that part were drowned. After the collision the remaining portion of the vessel floated for about an hour and the transport was enabled to rescue the remainder of the officers and crew. They were taken to port by the Rose."

The Rose was not identified by naval officials in Washington, there being no record of an American transport of that name, and Admiral Sims was asked to clear up that point.

The Chauncey was launched at Philadelphia in 1901, and was first placed in commission Nov. 20, 1902. She was 250 feet long over all, and had a breadth of twenty-three feet one inch. Her speed was 28.64 knots. Her complement was ninety-one officers and men.

At the outbreak of the present war, the Chauncey was stationed in the Philippines. The safe arrival of the Chauncey in European waters after her long voyage from the Asiatic station must be taken as evidence of the staunch construction of our destroyers.

SERVICE FLAGS.

A resolution introduced in the last Congress by Representative Emerson, but upon which no action was taken by Congress, as was noted in our issue of Nov. 3, page 360, proposed an appropriation to provide "service flags" of the type designed, the resolution stated, "by Capt. R. L. Queisser, of Cleveland"—a flag with a red border, a white center, and a star for each member of a family or employee in U. S. Service. The Cleveland Plain Dealer of Nov. 18 says: "Flag makers in all parts of the United States yesterday were warned that Robert L. Queisser and the United Service Flag Company, of Cleveland, have exclusive patent rights to the new service flag adopted by thousands of employers and families, who have sent employees and relatives to the Army or Navy. Mr. Queisser, designer of the service flag, is a former captain in the Ohio National Guard."

"It was claimed by flag makers in Cleveland and other cities last night that Mr. Queisser, through the United Service Flag Company, has demanded a royalty of ten per cent. on all flags incorporating his design. Mr. Queisser confirmed this. 'I am going to make the flag makers of this country pay the American Red Cross a nice little pile of money before I am through,' he declared. 'I have patented the design solely for that purpose. I have made arrangements by which fifty per cent. of all royalties I receive on the service flag patent is to go to the Ohio chapter of the Red Cross.' Flag makers in Cleveland and other cities last night declared they were unaware that the flag possessed patent rights, and said the profits did not permit of payment of a ten per cent. royalty. Some of the firms, it was stated, already have taken the matter up with patent agents in Washington and are awaiting their advice as to the position of the trade. It was further declared that some of the larger flag makers have been turning out service flags by thousands, and that the royalties involved will run into several thousand dollars."

As to this Captain Queisser himself writes: "Being an

ex-officer, I know what Red Cross work means and therefore was glad to set aside fifty per cent. of our profits for Red Cross work. Let me add that I never heard of any of those flag manufacturers that were recently called before a Congressional investigating committee for advancing their prices for U.S. flags from 100 to 500 per cent. giving fifty per cent. of their profits to any cause. We have two sons (both first lieutenants) in the Army and it was with them in mind and that their mother might have a visible reminder of her sons that I designed the Service Flag."

Inquiry at the Patent Office, the New York Times reports, showed that a design patent on a service flag had been granted to L. Queisser, of Cleveland, Ohio, and notice of it printed in the Patent Office Gazette of Nov. 6. To the same patentee was granted a patent on a watch fob service flag design. It was said at the Patent Office that no other patent for a service flag design had been granted. Report that the flag had been patented brought protests from flag dealers. In a letter to the Times a Brattleboro firm said: "Our firm has been selling service flags for some time. We are astonished to learn that this flag, adopted by the Government, recommended by the President, and sold mostly to mothers whose sons are in the Service, should be the private monopoly of some individual."

The explanation was made at the Patent Office that a precedent for granting the design patent on a service flag was found in the case of special flags for yachts or other ships, which were protected from infringement by design patents. The statement was made that the Patent Office would not grant a design patent on any flag based on the design of the American standard, but the service flag to show war service of individuals was not regarded as following the design of the Stars and Stripes.

The Patent Office is unwilling to pass upon the question whether any service flag similar in design to that patented is protected by the patent design. That is a matter, it was said, which must be passed upon by the courts.

CARE OF NAVY DEPENDENTS.

The recent benefit held in New York for the Navy Relief Society resulting in an addition to its available funds of \$22,000, and the donations from Boston, Chicago and other places have put the society in good financial position to meet present claims upon it, but far from where it should stand in case of some naval disaster. The war insurance, which now is a protection to the families of Navy officers and enlisted men, is a relief upon the purse of the society, but only upon the financial side of the organization. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt recently said: "The war insurance and allowances are a justice and aid to the dependents of a deceased officer or seaman in the Navy, for they will keep a roof over the heads and put food into the mouths of those who have lost their man. But surely they are entitled to more than that in return for what they have given up, and it is the personal touch that can be given by the men and women of the Navy Relief Society that is needed. Sailor folk understand sailor folk, and the members in a sympathetic way can aid in securing suitable employment for those able to work, and to look after the education of those who should attend school. So, let the society grow stronger every day."

The Society of Sponsors, which is composed of ladies who have been sponsors for the battleships of the Navy at their launching, has recently adopted a child whose father was lost in the Service, and is doing all that can be done for its welfare. In event of death of a Navy man the society at once investigates and in case of need provides funds to meet emergencies until the Government begins to make the payments through the War-Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department.

SERVICE INSURANCE NOTES.

Applications for insurance will be accepted from any person within the degrees of relationship mentioned in the statute providing for war-risk insurance, when made in behalf of a soldier or sailor, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance has decided. Such applications will be subject, however, to subsequent confirmation on the part of the insured. If he refuses to ratify the action the premiums will be returned to the person who paid them and the policy cancelled. A negative reply is being made to the scores of applicants who ask permission to name their fiancées as beneficiaries. The law authorizing the issuance of this insurance is most specific in its provision that the protection is for possible dependents only and it has been held that a fiancée does not come under this classification.

Status of Field Clerks.

Decision will soon be made as to just where the line will be drawn between those who are and those who are not entitled to insurance. Hundreds of applications have been filed by Army field clerks, for instance, and these are all held up pending the decision referred to. In view of the fact that the Judge Advocate General has repeatedly held that field clerks are as much a part of the military establishment as a member of any arm of the Service, the result in this particular case is believed to be a foregone conclusion.

Beneficiaries Named in Applications.

Instructions issued by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Division of Military and Naval Insurance, as to beneficiaries named in applications, announce that any number of beneficiaries may be named in the application for insurance. All beneficiaries must, however, be included within the classes permitted by the act, namely, spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister. If a person named as beneficiary does not come within the classes permitted the application is not thereby invalidated, but is to be considered as if such person were not named. The applicant shall be promptly notified that such person cannot qualify as a beneficiary, but that the insurance will be issued for total and permanent disability and will be payable at the death of the insured to the person or persons, within the permitted class of beneficiaries, who would under the laws of the state of the residence of the insured be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy; further, that he may at any time name a beneficiary within the classes permitted by the act.

"Spouse" does not include a divorced person. A divorced wife or husband is not a spouse within the

meaning of that term in Section 402, and should not be named as a beneficiary in the application.

An application for insurance designating as beneficiary a person living in enemy country is not thereby invalidated. In every such case the applicant shall be promptly notified as to the legal difficulties involved in the designated beneficiary ever receiving the benefits of the insurance.

Training Camp Students Included.

Members of Officers' Training Camps are included under the act. They may, therefore, apply for insurance before they are discharged from the camps. Those who are granted insurance but do not get commissions, however, must pay premiums to the War-Risk Bureau after leaving the camp, as the insurance lapses if premiums are not paid. Men who have taken out insurance and who receive commissions must notify the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance of their rank, and of the company and regiment to which assigned, in order that proper entries may be made on their policies and arrangements made for deductions of premiums from their pay.

Members of Officers' Training Camps are subject to compulsory allotment and their families entitled to the family benefit if allotment is made. Members of the present camps except men regularly enlisted in the armed forces of the United States, however, are exempted from the compulsory allotment for November, in view of the fact that the camps terminate on Nov. 26, unless application for the Government allowance be made by the man himself, or by or on behalf of a prospective beneficiary, in which case the compulsory allotment must be made if the application is approved.

Regularly enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States are subject to the compulsory allotment and must fill out the proper blank. Those enlisted men who receive commissions before the end of the month are exempted from the compulsory allotment for November and the blanks filled out by them may be cancelled.

Members of training camps are entitled to compensation under the act.

Witnesses for Applications.

No application for insurance is to be considered deficient by reason of its not being witnessed. The signature of a witness is not necessary in the case of an application by a commissioned officer. In the case of applications by persons other than commissioned officers it is very desirable that the signature of a witness appear. Accordingly, wherever practicable an effort shall be made to secure from the applicant an application amendment for supplying the signature of the witness.

One Billion Dollars of Insurance.

It was confidently expected that, by the close of the current week, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance would have accepted applications for more than \$1,000,000,000. Up to the close of business on Nov. 21 the number of policies listed totalled 104,212, representing \$892,263,500 of insurance.

ARMY ITEMS.

A board of Regular Army officers, consisting of Major Howard H. Johnson, M.C., and Capt. Julien R. Bernheim and John R. Ames, Dental Corps, has been appointed to meet in Washington for the purpose of rating the papers submitted in the recent examination of applicants for appointment in the Dental Corps of the Army and to determine the fitness of the applicants for appointment. There are about 100 vacancies to be filled from the 300 men who took the examination.

Col. David H. Biddle (Cav.), S.C., who has been in command of one of the ground schools operated by the Signal Corps, has been relieved from that post and ordered to report to the Chief Signal Officer. He will be assigned to take charge of Aviation Personnel, relieving Col. Aubrey P. Lippincott.

Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M.C., who was detailed as quartermaster with the first expeditionary forces to France has been granted a leave because of ill health. Colonel McCarthy contracted neuritis while abroad and has been sent to this country for treatment. After a short stay in a New York hospital, he has proceeded to his home in Chicago.

Over three hundred first and second lieutenants of Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry, who have been under instruction at the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., were relieved on Nov. 14, and were ordered to join their regiments.

Col. J. S. Fair, Q.M.C., accompanied by Mr. Frederick P. Keppel, assistant to the Secretary of War, left Washington on Nov. 19 for a tour of inspection of various cantonments. Colonel Fair will be occupied on this duty for about one week.

Second Lieut. William R. Deeble, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Warren, Mass., has been detailed on duty as aid to Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, N.A., with station in Boston.

First Lieut. Edward A. Everitt, jr., 18th Cav., has been appointed aid to Brig. Gen. George G. Gately, Nat. Army, at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.

Capt. Frank B. Davis, 14th U.S. Inf., has been ordered to San Francisco for examination for retirement.

A fire started between decks on the U.S. Army transport Pastores lying at the Hoboken port of embarkation on Nov. 20 and the local firemen said considerable damage had been done to the ship, although Army officers would not discuss the matter. The entire 2d Battalion, 49th U.S. Inf., was called out and put on guard, barring approach to the piers from all directions, except to the firemen. The Pastores is a twin-screw steel steamship of 7,781 gross tonnage, built at Belfast in 1912 for the passenger and fruit trade between New York and the West Indies. She is owned by the United Fruit Company and was transferred from British to American registry in 1915.

Max Linder, a soldier in the Q.M. Corps at Fort Logan, Colo., and said to be a German naval reservist, was arrested on Nov. 22 by Federal officers, suspected of being a spy.

Special instruction in the use of the bayonet is being given to details of commissioned officers and non-coms, at Camp Upton, Yaphank, N.Y., by Sergt. Major G. C. Covington of the British army. He is an expert in bayonet work and won his experience in the hard school of battle. His instruction has already been attended with the most beneficial results.

Officers of the 344th Inf., Col. B. T. Simmons commanding, entertained at a hop on the evening of Nov. 19 at the Elks Club in Rockford, Ill. Music was furnished

by the regimental band, and supper was served at 11 o'clock. Favors for ladies were miniature crossed rifles (silver) with figures 344. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Martin, Col. and Mrs. Simmons, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Faulkner, Majors McLaren and Allison and nearly all the company officers were present. It was the first social affair of the season and was a great success.

The 4th U.S. Infantry football team at Camp Greene, Charleston, North Carolina, recently defeated the eleven of the 50th Infantry by a score of 19 to 7 in the second game of the football double bill. The 4th scored three touchdowns and kicked goal once, while the best the 50th could do was to cross the goal line once and kick goal. Fumbles had an important bearing upon the result of the contest. Both teams fought desperately, and the contest was not as one-sided as the score indicates. Apparently defeated without a score, the 50th's fighters made a game rally in the last part of the third quarter and sent the ball over for their lone touchdown. The final quarter was featured by particularly desperate struggling, with each side alternately switched from offensive to defensive play. Lieut. R. A. Wilson, former Yale quarterback and All-American player, was referee.

The G.C.M. in the case of Cadet John T. Bell, 1st class, U.S.M.A., whose sentence of dismissal was commuted by President Wilson, appears under our Army head in this issue.

Pvt. Gus Whitlock, a member of a machine-gun company, 344th Inf., at Camp Grant, Ill., was sentenced on Nov. 10 to dishonorable discharge, with loss of pay and allowances and to three years hard labor at Leavenworth, Kas., for refusing to wear the uniform of a United States soldier.

Pvt. Chester A. Lynch, Co. I, 6th Regiment, Penn. Inf., found guilty of failing to respond to the call for service on July 15 last and of desertion, was sentenced by a G.C.M. to five years at hard labor, dishonorable discharge and loss of all pay and allowances.

Pvt. Howard D. Sims, Co. C, 25th, convicted by a G.C.M. of disrespect towards Tem. 2d Lieut. Stanley Satterwhite, 25th U. S. Inf., was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged with loss of all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for two years. The sentence was approved. Private Sims said to Lieutenant Satterwhite, in a surly and insubordinate manner, "My name is Sims, when you want me you will have to call me by name; there are others smoking around here and I don't answer unless my name is called," or words to that effect. Sims also contemptuously retained a cigarette in his mouth and assumed an insolent and defiant attitude while Lieutenant Satterwhite was addressing him.

Charles E. Gerlach, a civilian in the employ of the Government of the United States, was recently found guilty by a G.C.M., of violation of the 96th Article of War, and was sentenced to hard labor for five years at Fort Jay, N.Y. Gerlach was accompanying the Army of the United States in the field, and was being returned to the United States on board the U.S.A.C.T. El Occidente. About Sept. 25, 1917, while the ship was in the danger zone, Gerlach was called up by Capt. D. A. Wilcox, Q.M., to take a lookout station, to assist in safeguarding the ship while passing through the danger zone, did in the presence of the master of the ship, Captain Patten, chief engineer, Mr. Bennett, and the chief naval officer, Mr. Redfield, refuse to obey the order.

G.C.M. OF ENLISTED MEN, 24TH U.S. INF.

The prosecution in the case of the sixty-three men of the 24th U.S. Infantry being tried by G.C.M., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on a charge of mutiny and murder, closed on Nov. 16, after Pvt. Cleda Love, of the 24th, who turned state's evidence, had finished his testimony. He identified thirty-one of the defendants by name as being among those who left camp, and added seven more by picking out defendants whom he recognized without knowing their names. Many of the men he designated were among the eighteen pointed out previously by Pvt. Henry Peacock.

Private Love told of alleged planning for the march on Houston between Sergeant Henry and other non-commissioned officers, among whom he mentioned Corporals Brown, Wheatley and Moore. He said that after retreat Henry called some non-commissioned officers together, and that Corporal Baltimore was there and told them how the police had beaten him up and fired at him. He said it was planned to go downtown and burn the town as they went along. Asked who made such plans he could not specify individuals, explaining that the "whole gang was talking, including Henry." Baltimore did not urge them to go downtown, he said.

Love's testimony gave details of the dispute in which the riot broke up. According to his testimony and that of others, Sergeant Henry asked if the men wanted to go back toward town after they had turned off and gone into a field near some woods. Some wanted to go back to camp. Corporal Brown said if they went back to camp they would all be killed, and some one else replied that they might as well be killed that way as to stay in the woods and be killed by civilians during the night. Sergeant Nesbit, he said, was with those that started back to camp, there being about fifty in that party. He said Corporal Brown took a gang of about thirty-five or forty and went toward town. Sergeant Henry, who had been wounded and who refused to go back to camp, according to a former witness, was left at the railroad right of way.

Cross-examinations of the witnesses strengthened the testimony previously given that there were threats to kill men of the 24th Infantry who fell out of line during the march to shoot up Houston. Love said Sergeant Henry issued the order to kill any that fell out and that the men in the column were aware from the start that there were men stationed in the rear to fire if they fell out.

Pvt. Henry Peacock, when cross-examined, identified himself as the soldier who knocked down Policeman Richardson at the time the automobile with policemen was stopped in Houston. This policeman, who was not killed, lay on the ground and watched the attack on Captain Matthes' automobile which followed.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, Major Gen. George T. Bartlett, N.A., Admiral W. S. Benson and Vice Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., were present at the formal opening of the American Officers' Club in London on Nov. 20. The Duke of Connaught made the opening address and Harry Brittain, of the English branch of the Pilgrims' Club, also spoke. Ambassador Page expressed thanks on behalf of the officers and the American Government and people to Lord Leconfield, who loaned to the Pilgrims the house in which the club is housed. Among the guests were Viscount Bryce, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir

William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

CRITICISM OF A G.C.M.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Phillips, commanding the 27th Division, National Guard, at Spartanburg, S.C., in the temporary absence of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan abroad, has justly criticized the finding of the G.C.M. in the case of Capt. Howard E. Sullivan, 105th Field Art. (old 2d N.Y.) as being entirely inadequate. Captain Sullivan was tried under the 95th Article of War, and was charged with having ordered and witnessed an assault upon Pvt. Otto Gottschalk, of his command. According to the charges, Gottschalk was thrown into a filthy ditch, stripped of his clothes, forced to take a bath, beaten with sticks and again thrown into a ditch and forced to drink of the polluted water. The captain admitted on the stand that he had assembled the company and had asked the advice of the men as to what punishment should be given to Gottschalk for his violation of rules, and he also admitted that he had allowed punishment to be inflicted by men of the battery, but asserted that he had warned the men not to abuse Gottschalk. The court found Captain Sullivan guilty on certain specifications and sentenced him to be suspended from his command for thirty days, and that he be restricted to the limits of Camp Wadsworth for thirty days and be reprimanded by the reviewing authority.

General Phillips, as reviewing officer, returned the proceedings to the court for revision, as he considered the sentence inadequate. The court adhered to its original finding. General Phillips, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "In order that the accused may not entirely escape punishment the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved and will be duly executed at the station of his command. This despite the fact that the reviewing authority is of the opinion that the evidence presented clearly constituted a violation of the 95th Article of War and discloses a cowardly abuse of authority on the part of the accused."

"Our military system provides for a proper method of punishment for offenses. The methods employed by Captain Sullivan practically amounted to a justification of mob rule in his command. However, even taking the view that the findings were warranted by the evidence presented, it is still considered that the sentence awarded is entirely inadequate. In sending the case back to the court for consideration and revision the reviewing authority stated that in his opinion the findings of the court under the specifications warranted punishment considerably greater than that awarded by the court in the case. The court, however, saw fit to adhere to its former sentence."

The court was composed of the following officers of New York National Guard: Col. Charles I. De Bevoise, president; Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lieut. Col. Morris Liebmann, Majors Jesse S. Button, Walter Delamater, Walter L. Hildreth, Thomas M. Sherman, Otto I. Chorman, Arthur L. Howe, Charles M. Tobin and Mortimer D. Bryant. Capt. C. J. Cadotte acted as judge advocate and Lieut. Charles P. Loeser as assistant judge advocate.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1918, have been designated during the past week:

Arkansas—John William Arnold, second alternate, 1701 Park avenue, Little Rock.

California—Charles Rufus Smith, second alternate, 418 West Canon Perdido street, Santa Barbara.

Florida—Eugene Hubbard, first alternate, Rodman; Vern Donald Mudge, first alternate, Fellsmere; Francis J. Cunningham, second alternate, 223 Thirteenth street, Miami.

Idaho—David A. Somerville, first alternate, 807 Eighth avenue, Lewiston.

Mississippi—Clyde L. Hester, second alternate, University.

Pennsylvania—James R. Pierce, Troy.

Vermont—James W. Tyson, South Strafford.

West Virginia—Martin Rumer McKeehan, 708 Mulberry street, Clarksburg.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Vermont—Sergt. Clarence W. Geddes, Hqrs. Co., 1st Inf., Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Corpl. Harold E. Currier, Co. D, 1st Inf., Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Wagoner Charles K. Lunt, Supply Co., 1st Inf., Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.

MAIL AND PACKAGES FOR ABROAD.

Send only Christmas packages by way of Hoboken. Address letters simply to "American Expeditionary Forces," after giving regiment, etc.

Hqrs. Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., Nov. 22, 1917.

From: Capt. A. C. Townsend, Q.M.R.C., Mail Censor.
To: The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
Subject: Addressing of mail.

1. This office has suddenly begun to receive a large quantity of mail intended for troops abroad, but addressed through the Commanding General, Pier No. 1, Hoboken, N.J.

2. As it was announced in your issue of Oct. 27 that Christmas packages for troops abroad should be forwarded through here, it is believed that many people have concluded that letters should be so forwarded also, and it would be greatly appreciated by us if you will publish a statement that all letters to troops abroad, after giving regiment, etc., of the soldier, should simply be marked "American Expeditionary Forces." All such letters come to the Postmaster at New York and are forwarded more promptly than if sent through this office.

A. C. TOWNSEND,
Captain, Q.M.R.C., Mail Censor.

The latest American transports to reach "a French port" had an exciting trip through the submarine zone, according to a dispatch of Nov. 22. The first night in the zone two transports collided. One was slightly damaged, and a small hole was torn in the bow of the other. A few projecting guns were damaged. Temporary repairs were made and the ships proceeded. The following night a submarine attacked the transports. The wake of a torpedo was seen off the bow of one of the vessels, but no conning tower or periscope was visible. The transports

reached ahead and succeeded in reaching port safely. The collision damage was repaired.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., inspector of district Naval Reserve stations, visited the Charlestown Navy Yard, the Aviation School at Technology and the Naval Radio School at Harvard on Nov. 15. He was received at the navy yard by the commandant, Capt. William R. Rush, Commodore Albert L. Key, chief of staff; Comdr. Emmet L. Pollock, Comdr. George G. Mitchell and Lieut. John C. Hilliard. On the following day Admiral Ross made an inspection visit to Bunkin Island, Commonwealth Pier, the Hingham Naval magazine and the rifle range at Wakefield.

Capt. Joseph W. Oman, U.S.N., who is on a very important assignment to sea duty, the nature of which cannot be divulged at this time, is a native of Pennsylvania and entered the U.S. Naval Academy in 1882. He was graduated in the class of 1886, and his last shore duty to his present sea duty was as supervisor of New York Harbor. He has had a total sea service of close on twenty-one years and shore duties aggregating about thirteen years.

The Navy Department on Nov. 16 announced that it had received no report from the steamer Kansas City since Sept. 5, when she was reported separated from her convoy. It is now concluded that she has been lost at sea. The only Navy man on board was J. H. A. Muir, first-class signal man, who was assigned to duty on the Kansas City in that capacity. His home was at Roland Park, Mo.

The Navy Department has sent warning to the officers and men of the fleets, navy yards and shore stations to be on their guard against German spies. The same warning was sent out by executive heads of the other departments of the Government. These "don'ts" are included in the Navy Department's warning: "Don't talk about what you have done or are going to do. The enemy has ears everywhere. Don't discuss naval affairs or the movement of ships or cargoes with strangers or foreigners. Don't trust any one you do not know. Enemy spies at home and abroad will try to draw you into arguments and entrap you into telling them about the movement of ships, their cargoes, the courses steered and the steps taken to defend our ships. Don't forget to report at once any person who tries to get information from you or any one else in your hearing. Don't forget that your want of care may help the enemy and lead to the loss of American ships and the death of their crews. Secrecy means safety."

A Naval board has been ordered for the purpose of conducting an investigation into the causes of the fire which on Nov. 10 destroyed 50,000 pounds of powder and seriously damaged three buildings at the Indian Head (Md.) naval powder factory. The explosive was being removed from one building to another when part of the lot suddenly burst into flame. The Navy Department issued the following statement: "Later reports of the fire at the naval powder factory, Indian Head, Md., state that no one was killed and only one man was slightly injured. The fire started about 8:45 o'clock. Powder which was being removed from a tank in the solvent recovery house caught fire, due to static electricity. This fire communicated to the powder remaining in the tank and spread to the building itself. All three attendants in the building escaped, two by jumping from an upper story. The fire spread to two other buildings, but was extinguished about 11 p.m., without further damage. Between 40,000 and 50,000 pounds of powder was lost."

A so-called "Army and Navy Bazaar" which was held in New York city from Oct. 27 to Nov. 3, ostensibly for the benefit of the U.S. Army and Navy Field Comfort Committee, has resulted in a charity scandal of unusual notoriety and in the indictment of one of the solicitors for the bazaar for forgery in the first degree. The scandal was occasioned by the fact that while the gross receipts of the bazaar were \$71,475.93, all the profit that went to the Comfort Committee was \$754.96. The object of the bazaar, according to the original announcement, was to obtain money for "comfort kits," costing \$1 each, which the committee sends to American soldiers and sailors. Many charitable persons in New York city and elsewhere contributed money outright to the bazaar, while others paid large sums for advertising in a souvenir program with the same idea in view. The professional promoters of such enterprises received \$24,000.30 as commissions on the advertising in the program and \$6,393.68 for newspaper advertising and press agents' fees. Other legitimate expenses used up the rest of the gross receipts. The exposure of these facts by the New York World led the District Attorney of New York to investigate the matter, with the result of the indictment of one man to begin with. It is likely that a more drastic supervision of patriotic charity enterprises will result.

Horace L. B. Atkisson, of the Washington, D.C., bar, who is now at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Myer, Va., in the 7th Infantry Company, prepared a valuable article on "Constitutional Sources of the Laws of War," which was presented at the last Congress by Senator Fletcher and printed as Senate Document No. 86. Mr. Atkisson writes that the original edition of 5,000 copies is rapidly becoming exhausted and may be out before those are supplied for whose use and benefit it was primarily written. Those in the Services who have use for it may still be able to obtain a copy by applying to a Senator or Representative, or directly to the document clerk of either the House or Senate. Senator Fletcher promised that if the first edition were exhausted by December he would order more printed. The article deals with the powers of Congress as to the following: Piracies and offenses against law of nations; war, privateering and captures; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a Navy; to provide and call forth the Militia, etc. Powers of the President, especially in connection with the military matters; trial by jury; quartering soldiers; treason, and habeas corpus.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, was appointed on Nov. 22 as head of a committee selected by the War Department to investigate food conditions at Army camps. This action is the result of complaints as to waste in Army camps. General

Gorgas will have the co-operation of the Quartermaster Corps and the Food Administration in his efforts to check this waste.

On account of ill health, Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., submitted his resignation as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation on Nov. 22.

"Orders have been issued by the War Department," writes a correspondent, "assigning additional duties to Col. John A. Dapray (major, U.S.A., retired), The Adjutant General of the D.C. Militia. Hereafter that already very busy official will not only have charge of the organizational work attending the formation of the new National Guard units and the administration of military affairs for the District of Columbia, but is to be the professor of military science and tactics at the Catholic University of America, whose authorities having decided to inaugurate a new military department in that institution, applied to the War Department for the assignment of Colonel Dapray to the duty of organizing and conducting it. This marks quite an event in the educational world. The Catholic University is rated high and exerts influence not only in this country but throughout the entire Catholic educational world. It has been steadily growing for the past few years, and now has a capacity of teaching, at one time, one thousand students. To Colonel Dapray it is a decided compliment to be called to the newly established chair of military science and tactics in that institution, but the reputation he has already achieved in that line of work at other educational institutions, is a guarantee that the new task he is now to undertake will be successfully accomplished."

At the annual meeting of the Yale Corporation, held in New Haven on Nov. 20, a special vote of thanks was passed to Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., for his success "in securing the recognition of the Yale Naval Training Unit by the Government which, through Admirals Palmer and Usher, has authorized the commander of Section No. 1 of the Third Naval District to co-operate in every possible way in the training of the Yale Naval Unit and has placed the auxiliary vessel Laura Reed at its disposal."

The War-Risk Insurance Bureau issued instructions on Nov. 20 that members of the Officers' Training Camps may apply for Government insurance before the close of the camps next Monday.

THE NAVY.

We omit the mail addresses of vessels of the Navy this week. The only change since the list was published in our last issue is that the following new vessels added to the Navy should be addressed: are of Postmaster, New York city: Astoria, Concord, Gypsum Queen, Mariner, Utowanah and Wenonah.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or to shore duty as indicated below:
To sea duty—Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey; Lieuts. F. T. Van Anken, R. M. Brainard, J. W. Rankin, C. L. Best and N. H. Geisenhoff; Asst. Paymr. F. C. Dunham.
To shore duty—Comdr. S. Gannon, J. H. Tomb and J. Halligan; Lieut. Comdr. E. Friederick, A. C. Scott and A. C. Kall; Lieuts. E. B. Mico, J. I. Kerley, J. L. Rihedaffer, C. Ridgely, L. Jordan, Jr., M. C. Bowman, G. A. Smith, C. M. James, H. H. Forgin, C. Taylor and J. E. Wills; Lieuts. (J.G.) C. H. Mecum and F. G. Richards.

C.M.O. 62, OCT. 22, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Maoh. August W. Eagers, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. Oct. 3, 1917, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., upon the following charges:
Charge I.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals (one specification).
Charge II.—Drunkenness (one specification).
Charge III.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline (one specification).
Charge IV.—Violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy (one specification).
Findings.—The court found the specification of the first charge "proved in part," and the accused "guilty" of the first charge; the specification of the second charge "proved," and the accused "guilty" of the second charge; the specification of the third charge "proved in part," and the accused "guilty" of the third charge; and the specification of the fourth charge "proved in part," and the accused "guilty" of the fourth charge.
Sentence.—To be dismissed from the U.S. Naval Service. President Wilson approved the sentence.

C.M.O. 64, OCT. 25, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Asst. Paymr. Fred C. Craig, U.S.N., tried by G.C.M. April 13, 1917, at the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., and found guilty of the following charges:
Charge I.—Embezzlement, in violation of Article 14 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy (one specification).
Charge II.—Making false and fraudulent official reports in violation of Article 14 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy (two specifications).
Sentence.—To be dismissed from the United States naval service and to be imprisoned in such prison or penitentiary as the Secretary of the Navy may designate for a period of five years, at hard labor.

On May 15, 1917, the proceedings, in revision, in the case were approved by the convening authority, but the period of imprisonment was reduced to three years, and the record was referred to the Secretary of the Navy for transmittal to the President. The sentence was approved, and the California State Prison, at San Quentin, Cal., was designated as the place of confinement.

Coast Guard appears on page 480.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS, CAVALRY.

Paragraph 81, S.O. 263, War Dept., Nov. 10, 1917, announces the temporary promotion and assignment of the following officers of the Cavalry arm. Each of the officers named who is assigned to a regiment and not subject to previous orders will join the regiment to which assigned. Other officers will remain on duty at their present stations until further orders.

In the following list the dates preceding name or group of names are dates (in 1917) of vacancies to which appointed; all rank from Aug. 5, 1917; each is of the Regular Cavalry unless assigned, unless otherwise noted (in parentheses); new assignment, if any, is noted following a short dash.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels.

Aug. 22—Frank M. Caldwell (J.G.D.).
Aug. 23—James J. Hornbrook (D.O.L.).

Aug. 24—William F. Clark (Q.M.C.); Samuel G. Jones (D.O.L.).
Aug. 29—Melvin W. Rowell (D.O.L.); Lawrence J. Fleming (D.O.L.); Oren B. Meyer (D.O.L.); Charles J. Symmonds (D.O.L.); Charles W. Fenton (D.O.L.); Edward D. Anderson (G.S.); George P. White (D.O.L.); Louis C. Scherer (Q.M.C.).
Aug. 30—Robert J. Fleming (D.O.L.); Edwin B. Winans (D.O.L.); William T. Johnston (A.G.D.); Harold P. Howard (Q.M.C.).
Aug. 31—Elmer Lindsley (Q.M.C.); William J. Glasgow (D.O.L.); Frank S. Armstrong (D.O.L.).

Majors to be lieutenant colonels.

Aug. 16—Alexander M. Miller—16th Cav.; Charles B. Drake; Harry O. Willard—5th Cav.; John P. Wade, Olin W. Bell, Abraham G. Lott, Samuel F. Dellam, William Kelley, Jr.; Alfred E. Kennington—10th Cav.; Edward P. Orton, Robert B. Powers, Francis H. Pope, Herman A. Sievert, Pierce A. Murphy, Frederick P. Arnold—4th Cav.; James M. Munro, William S. Valentine, Roy B. Harper, Thomas A. Roberts.
Aug. 17—Edgar A. Sirmey—att. 11th Cav.; Frank R. McCoy, Guy V. Henry, Wallace B. Seales, Charles C. Farmer, Jr., Grayson V. Heldt.
Aug. 18—Albert N. McClure; Henry W. Parker—6th Cav.; William H. Winters, Douglas McCaskey, Samuel B. Pearson, Frederick P. Holcomb.
Aug. 19—Albert A. King—19th Cav.; Daniel Van Voorhis.
Aug. 22—Julien E. Gajot—11th Cav.
Aug. 23—Delphoy T. E. Castel—9th Cav.; Joseph R. McAndrews.
Aug. 24—George E. Lovell—14th Cav.; Frank L. Case.
Aug. 26—John H. Lewis—79th Field Art.; Harry N. Coates; Wilson G. Heaton—83d Field Art.
Aug. 29—Edward A. Davis, James M. Burroughs; Dorsey Cullen—80th Field Art.; Charles H. Boice, Daniel H. Gentry, William J. Kendrick, George T. Bowman, John S. Fair.
Aug. 30—Robert J. Reaney, Sherrard Coleman, William F. Herringshaw, Joseph A. Baer, Charles F. Martin, Willis V. Morris.
Aug. 31—Walter S. Grant, Charles M. Wesson, Morton C. Mumma; Frank P. Amos—15th Cav.; Julian A. Benjamin.
Oct. 8—Samuel R. Gleaves (Cav., N.A.).

Captains to be majors.

Aug. 15—Joseph A. Baer.
Aug. 16—Charles F. Martin, Willis V. Morris, Walter S. Grant, Charles M. Wesson, Morton C. Mumma, Frank P. Amos, Julian A. Benjamin; James Goethe—14th Cav.; Varion D. Dixon, George B. Conly; Charles G. Harvey—2d Cav.; Richard M. Thomas; George B. Rodney—10th Cav.; Alexander H. Davidson, Christian A. Bach; David H. Biddle—6th Cav.; William F. H. Godson, G. W. Winterburn; Lewis Foerster—5th Cav.; William P. Moffet—7th Cav.; Archibald F. Commiskey; William A. Cornell—9th Cav.; George J. Oden—77th Field Art.; James E. Shelleigh; Edward Calvert—83d Field Art.; Edmund S. Sayer—76th Field Art.; Philip W. Corbushier.
Aug. 17—John A. Wagner, Archie Miller; William S. Wells—3d Cav.; William H. Clifton, Jr.; William O. Reed, Henry Gibbins; Charles O. Thomas, Jr. (Cav., Q.M.C.); Edmond R. Tompkins, Arthur Poillon, George A. Purlington; George W. Biegler—1st Cav.; Francis W. Glover—7th Cav.; Lawrence S. Carson, Alexander B. Cox; Timothy M. Coughlan—83d Field Art.
Aug. 18—James Huston—82d Field Art.; Leonard L. Deitrick; Richard B. Going—8th Cav.; Hamilton Bowie—13th Cav.; Frederick J. Herman, Ben Lear, Jr.; George P. Tyner (Cav., G.S.C.).
Aug. 19—Oliver P. M. Hazzard, William A. Austin, Jens E. Stedje.
Aug. 20—Emory S. West; Eben Swift, Jr. (Cav., Q.M.C.); Albert E. Phillips.
Aug. 21—John A. Degen, Clarence C. Culver; Benjamin O. Davis—9th Cav.; Edward C. Wells—14th Cav.; Harry B. Jordan, Frank P. Lahm, Kerr T. Riggs, John A. Pearson, Frederick Mears, Alden M. Graham, Eugene J. Ely, C. E. Hathaway, Arthur G. Fisher, Seth W. Cook, David L. Roscoe, Herbert E. Mann, Francis A. Ruggles, Frank E. Davis, John C. Pegrum, Henry R. Mitchell, William H. Cowles, Philip H. Sheridan, John A. Barry; Harold B. Johnson—80th Field Art.; James P. Castleman.
Aug. 22—Albert H. Mueller; Allan F. McLean—3d Cav.
Aug. 23—Herman S. Dilworth; Frank B. Kobes—10th Cav.
Aug. 24—John V. Spring, Jr.—3d Cav.; Norman H. Davis—17th Cav.; Charles Telford—8th Cav.; Olan C. Aleshire—17th Cav.; Emil P. Laurson.
Aug. 25—Frederick E. Schnyder—11th Cav.; Thomas F. Van Satta, Jr.
Aug. 26—James A. Mars, John C. Montgomery, Dorsey R. Rodney.
Aug. 28—Alexander M. Milton.
Aug. 29—Hugh S. Johnson, Carl Boyd; Stephen W. Winfree—9th Cav.; Emil Engel; Harry L. King—83d Field Art.; Arthur G. Hixson; Walton Goodwin, Jr.—2d Cav.; David H. Scott; Robert C. Richardson—77th Field Art.
Aug. 30—Robert M. Campbell, Stanley Koch; Stephen C. Reynolds—16th Cav.; William V. Carter; Charles B. Amory, Jr.—2d Cav.; Kinzie B. Edmunds; Charles S. Hoyt—81st Field Art.
Aug. 31—James J. O'Hara—15th Cav.; Roy W. Holderness—17th Cav.; James S. Greene—6th Cav.; Gerald C. Brant; George C. Lawrance—81st Field Art.
Sept. 6—Arthur H. Wilson—9th Cav.; William C. F. Nicholson.
Sept. 7—George Dillman—6th Cav.
Sept. 12—Philip J. R. Kiehl—4th Cav.
Sept. 17—Charles L. Scott.
Sept. 21—James H. Dickey.
Sept. 22—Ralph Talbot, Jr.; Berkeley T. Merchant—13th Cav.; Hugh H. Broadhurst—81st Field Art.; Arthur W. Holderness.
Sept. 26—Louis A. O'Donnell—82d Field Art.
Oct. 3—William W. West, Jr.
Oct. 5—Horace N. Munro—82d Field Art.
Oct. 8—Reynold F. Migdalski.
Oct. 10—Henry R. Smalley—14th Cav.

First lieutenants to be captains.

Aug. 12—Joseph M. Tully.
Aug. 14—Pettus H. Hemphill—82d Field Art.
Aug. 15—Hugh Mitchell—12th Cav.
Aug. 16—Robert Le G. Walsh—3d Cav.; Clarence S. Maulsby—82d Field Art.; George S. Andrew—6th Cav.; Spencer A. Townsend—7th Cav.; Arthur M. Jones—7th Cav.; Thomas G. Peyton—82d Field Art.; James H. Houghton—16th Cav.; Douglas J. Page—17th Cav.; James N. Caperton—80th Field Art.; Charles C. Smith—16th Cav.; Harrison Herman—3d Cav.; William W. Dempsey—14th Cav.; Robert R. D. McCullough and Chapman Grant—17th Cav.; Duncan G. Richart—1st Cav.; Daniel A. Connor—82d Field Art.; Harley C. Dagley—1st Cav.; Charles L. Clifford, Gaston L. Holmes and George W. Wersebe—9th Cav.; Milton R. Fisher—8th Cav.; John S. Jadwin—76th Field Art.; Arthur P. Thayer—3d Cav.; Edward R. Scheidlin—79th Field Art.; Edwin A. Martin—5th Cav.; Jay D. B. Lattin—77th Field Art.; Frank G. Ringland—7th Cav.
Aug. 17—John B. Harper and Winchell I. Rasor—15th Cav.; Oliver I. Holman and John J. Bohn—6th Cav.; Harry B. Flounders; John C. Garrett and Grover R. Carl—8th Cav.; Hugh D. Blanchard—80th Field Art.; James G. Monihan—11th Cav.; Anthony J. Kirsch—9th Cav.; William G. Simmons—12th Cav.; Rexford E. Willoughby—18th Cav.; John D. Austin—14th Cav.; John P. Kave—2d Cav.; Cleo D. Mayhugh and James W. Barnett—16th Cav.
Aug. 18—John C. Mullenix—81st Field Art.; Ross McCoy; Howard C. Tobin—15th Cav.; John A. Weeks—1st Cav.; Walter E. Buchly—83d Field Art.; Harold C. Mandell—2d Cav.; Lester A. Sprinkle—8th Cav.
Aug. 19—Robert W. Grow—81st Field Art.; Terrill E. Price—12th Cav.; William H. Kasten—14th Cav.; Edwin Rollmann; Leon E. Ryder—18th Cav.; Richard L. Creed and William M. Huxon—82d Field Art.; Harry L. Putnam—83d Field Art.; Roderick R. Allen—3d Cav.; Adolphus W. Roffe—14th Cav.; Horace K. Havlicek—6th Cav.; Ton C. Holm—77th Field Art.; Robert C. Candee—1st Cav.; Joseph L. Phillips—3d Cav.; Kenneth McCatty—77th Field Art.
Aug. 20—Joseph W. Geer—9th Cav.; Edwin D. Moran, Jr.—5th Cav.; Leslie B. Jones—7th Cav.; Kramer Thomas—8th Cav.; James R. Finley—7th Cav.; Willard S. Wadleton—83d Field Art.; Hale S. Cook—81st Field Art.; John M. Jenkins, Jr.—80th Field Art.; Beverly H. Coiner—12th Cav.; Albert D. Chipman—13th Cav.
Aug. 21—Arthur H. Truxes—8th Cav.; Gordon J. F. Heron—7th Cav.; Carl C. Krueger—82d Field Art.; Hugh M. Gregory.

(Continued on page 480.)

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1917.

War relief work is taking up much time now, the Red Cross meetings being especially flourishing, and the individual home knitting makes the total accomplished something to be proud of. The Monday Bridge Club, which meets at Cullum Hall, gives a pleasant hour of relaxation and at the same time does a good work, for half of the small fee paid by each member goes toward the Red Cross materials, while the other half purchases a modest prize for the bridge winners. This week Mrs. Henry was hostess, and the prize-winners were Mesdames Coleman, Gee, Matheson, Thomlinson, McAllister and Pillans.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox and their guest and cousin, Mrs. H. Randall Webb, of Washington, went down to New York on Friday, and with Miss Mary Webb were guests of Gen. and Mrs. Goethals that evening at dinner at the Astor. Mrs. Peter E. Traub has been the guest of Mrs. Fieberger for the week. Col. and Mrs. Carter entertained at dinner on Thursday evening for Colonel Tillman and for Major and Mrs. Haskin, Major and Mrs. Ennis and Mrs. Coleman.

Mrs. Holt gave a pretty bridge-luncheon on Friday for Mrs. Traub and for Mesdames Fieberger, Robinson, Timberlake, Ganoe, Chilton and Nichols. Prizes at bridge were won by Mrs. Fieberger and Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. George R. Goethals has gone to Watertown, N.Y., to visit her family for a few days. Miss Helen Taft, of New York, was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, who had dinner for her on Saturday, when other guests were Miss Evelyn Robinson, Cadets Herbert Williams and Hinton.

Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Coleman, of American Lake, Wash., was the guest of his mother and sister, Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Carter, for over Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Reber motored up from the city and were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at luncheon on Sunday. Mrs. Traub, Mrs. Fieberger and Miss Fieberger were guests of Mrs. Robinson at luncheon on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Harding's guests at dinner on Saturday were Miss Sue Shattuck, Cadets Shattuck and Corpening. Mrs. Scherer, wife of Colonel Scherer, of Washington, and Miss Dorothy Smith, of Brooklyn, were the over-Sunday guests of Col. and Mrs. Holt.

Miss Julia Fieberger is spending a few days this week visiting Miss Teresa Castillo in New York. Miss Evelyn Robinson, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Robinson, has returned to her home at Richmond, Va.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. Walthall, who read her paper on "American Painters and Their Works." Current events were given as usual by Mrs. Martin, and Mrs. Santchi was elected to membership. The Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Robinson.

Chaplain Silver has opened a free kindergarten in the old band practice hall, near the band barracks. A large number of small tots meet there every morning and are taught by Miss Alexander, who will be at West Point this winter. Chaplain Silver spent Sunday at Princeton, where he preached in the University Chapel. Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, New York, preached at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday morning. The choir sang the "Sanctus" from Gounod's "Saint Cecilia" mass.

Several of the officers from West Point have been exhibiting horses at the horse show in New York, and among those winning ribbons are Captain Benson, who won the Grafton broad jump, Captain Viner, and Lieutenant Nelson, who won the Lord Decies prize.

Playing the best "team football" of the season, the Army eleven defeated Lebanon Valley College on Nov. 17 by a score of

50 to 0. The visiting team was reputed to be a fairly strong one, but they never got inside the Army's forty-yard line during the entire game. The Army had a stronger team than usual out in the beginning of the play, and the substitutes put in were all the best of the second string players. The cadets made sixteen points in the first period, thirteen in the second, seven in the third, and fourteen in the last period. The Army lineup and summary: March, L.; Smith, L.; Adams, L.; Stokes, center; Yeager, r.g.; Knight, r.t.; Bartlett, r.e.; Murrill, q.b.; Wickes, l.b.; Walker, r.b.; Oliphant, l.b. Touchdowns—Oliphant (4), Wicks (2), March. Goals from touchdowns—Oliphant (5). Goal from placement—Oliphant. Substitutions—Dominey for March, Dickson for Smith, Watkins for Adams, Luce for Yeager, Barton for Bartlett, Bartlett for Wicks, Barrick for Murrill.

In preparation for the final game of the season on Nov. 24 with the Boston College team the coaches put the squad through a hard drill on Nov. 20, all the first-line men being in the play except Vandegriff, whose leg injury was still bothering him.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 22, 1917.

Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius, U.S.N., head of the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction, Naval Academy, has been detached and ordered to sea duty. He left Annapolis on Monday, where he has a host of sincere friends. Commander Cluverius identified himself with civic interests in Annapolis and will be greatly missed.

The special members of the French Commission and of the French Army motored from Washington on Sunday and were guests here of Superintendent and Mrs. E. W. Eberle. They were shown through the grounds of the Academy, attended the services at the chapel, and were served with luncheon at the Superintendent's quarters. The visiting party consisted of Marquis Montford de Courtivron, Madame Courtivron, Captain Rouvier, of the French army, and Captain Marriott.

Superintendent and Mrs. Eberle had as week-end guests Rear Admiral L. C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Mrs. Palmer. Capt. Eugene Magruder, U.S.A., on duty at the University of Washington, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. D. R. Magruder. Lieut. Dodge Woodward, U.S.A., is spending a short leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Woodward. Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College, and Mrs. Fell had with them on Sunday their sons, Capt. Edgar Fell, U.S.A., and Lieut. John Fell, U.S.A.

Right Rev. Bishop G. Mott Williams, D.D., and Mrs. Williams, who are here for the winter, entertained at dinner on Sunday Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of Staff, who recently returned from France, and Mr. Alexander Copland, one of three men at the head of the automobile industry of the country. General Biddle is the brother of Mrs. Williams.

Prof. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., who is a patient at the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, is convalescing from a surgical operation. Mrs. Ryland D. Tidale, who has two sons officers in the U.S. Navy, is a patient at the Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, suffering from pneumonia. Friends attribute her recent breakdown to worry over one of her sons who was on the Antilles. Although it has been officially announced that no one was lost on the ship, yet nothing up to several days since had been heard from Lieutenant Tidale.

Mrs. Roscoe Arnett, wife of Captain Arnett, U.S.M.C., is here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Jefferson. Rev. Charles Wood, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church,

Washington, preached at the Naval Academy Chapel on Sunday. News has been received here of the death at Youngstown, Ohio, of Mrs. McMillan, the mother of Lieut. George J. McMillan, U.S.N. Midan. S. F. Gilbert, Jr., of the Third Class, and Midshipman Foster, of the Fourth Class, have resigned from the Navy.

Mrs. George T. Melvin entertained at her home on Thursday at a tea in honor of Mrs. James H. B. Brashers, wife of Lieut. tenant Brashers, U.S.M.C. Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Hendrickson are at Princess Isabella, Fla., to spend the winter. Capt. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N., commandant of midshipmen, and Mrs. Nulton held their usual weekly afternoon reception on Saturday. Mrs. Nulton was assisted by Mrs. Huff, wife of Surgeon Huff, U.S.N.; Mrs. Stanley, wife of Captain Stanley, U.S.N.; Mrs. Green, and Miss Jupp, sister of Lieutenant Jupp, U.S.N.

Miss Sarah Perry left here on Saturday for Richmond, Va., to attend the marriage of her niece, Miss Sarah Randolph Talcott, and Lieut. Marion Fisher, U.S.N. Mrs. James O. Cresap is now occupying her home on College avenue. Mrs. Cresap has with her her daughter, Mrs. E. L. Davis, wife of Lieutenant Davis, U.S.N.

Mr. Richard G. Chaney, of Annapolis, was married in Chicago on Nov. 17 to Mrs. Halliday Haight, mother of Ensign Stanley H. Haight, U.S.N. Mrs. Chaney is from Portland, Ore., and is a dramatic contralto singer of wide note, both at home and abroad. Mr. Chaney served a number of terms in the city council of Annapolis, and is closely identified with the civic interests of Annapolis.

Mme. Gaston Costet, wife of Professor Costet, Naval Academy, visited friends in Washington on Monday. Mr. George L. Alrich, of Easton, Pa., is visiting his son, Instructor Alrich, of the Naval Academy. Lieut. Oliver Bagby, U.S.N., and family have left the city to take up their residence elsewhere.

The football season has ended at the Naval Academy. The consensus opinion is that the Navy never had a better team. It is very true that most of the eleven that the midshipmen played were weak and not in the class of the big teams, yet the admirals handled them in a way that showed the great superiority of the Navy players over their opponents. Only once was the Navy's eleven beaten, and that was in their first game of the season. The score with West Virginia stood: West Virginia, 7; Navy, 0. The markedly aggressive character of the Navy players during the season was invincible. Their line stood like a stone wall. There was no breaking it. The team resorted to few tricks. One, however, was most successful, and that was the pretense to make a forward pass and then to rush the ball when their opponents were scattered. It seldom failed to make a substantial gain. An occasional end run, and sometimes a forward pass, enlivened the playing of the Navy; but its general work was opening gaps in the enemy's line either at the center or through the guards or tackles, and then coming through the openings for long advances, often ten yards at a time, and last Saturday's game with Villa Nova recorded two long and fine rushes of forty or fifty yards each.

Villa Nova drew the first blood on Saturday by scoring a goal from the field. It was only a scratch. After that the Navy pummeled the visitors around the ring in such rapid and effective order that they never again threatened the Navy's goal. Villa Nova fought bravely, but its defenses were thrown aside as straw before the wind in the attacks of the Navy's eleven. The Navy followed its usual course of play, bucking the line, opening great holes in it for the man with the ball, an occasional end run, very long separated forward passes, and a wise, continuous and successful use of a pretended forward pass. Villa Nova was quite successful with the forward pass, but it could not keep its plays long enough together to make any substantial progress but once toward the Navy's goal line. They tried the delayed pass and the double pass. They added interest to the game, but not many yards to the visitors.

At the end of the game the score stood: Villa Nova, 3; Navy, 80. Villa Nova's game with the Army resulted: Villa Nova, 7; Army, 21. By the rule of three this would work out an equation very largely in favor of the Navy had the Army and Navy met in their usual annual contest. The result, however, in a football that games played by arithmetic and the result ascertained in that form do not always agree when put to the actual test on the gridiron. So the question, "Could the Navy have beaten, had they met in battle array, the Army in 1917?" remains an unanswered issue. The Navy and its backers feel that all that was needed by the Navy was to meet the Army this season and "they were theirs."

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Nov. 20, 1917.

Arrangements for the social activities of the season have been begun by appointment of the following committee by the department commander to have charge of hops and other functions of a social nature: Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept.; Col. J. L. Knowlton, Q.M.C.; The Adjutant, Fort Jay; Capt. C. B. Rucker, Atlantic Branch Disc. Bkns.; Lieut. Carleton Coulter, jr., aid; Chaplain E. B. Smith. The committee has announced a series of dances during the season, following the usual custom of alternate formal and informal dances on Friday evenings, with the New Year's masquerade dance on Jan. 4.

An auction bridge-tee was given at the clubhouse on the afternoon of Nov. 16 for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. The occasion was a delightful one socially and very successful for the purpose for which it was given. The net proceeds were \$306. Miss Mary Finley planned and carried through the affair, being assisted by Mrs. Mary Seymour Jones and Miss Anne Seymour, of New York. Mrs. John F. Finley and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith poured tea. There were trimmed baskets, knitting bags, vases, orchids and violets and theater tickets, all donated by friends of Miss Finley. Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Francis Gibson, Miss Harriet Center and a large number of ladies from New York were present to make up the party of thirty tables.

Mrs. Taylor Evans is visiting her sister, Mrs. Edward E. Farnsworth. Mrs. Frank H. Lawton has left Governors Island and after visiting Mrs. Charles F. Roe, at Highland Falls, is staying in New York. Miss Sawtelle, daughter of the late Captain Sawtelle, of the Cavalry, and granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, is a guest of her uncle and aunt, Major and Mrs. Walter L. Reed. Mrs. Reams and daughter, Violet, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Joseph L. Knowlton.

NOTES FROM CAMP LEE.

Camp Lee, Va., Nov. 14, 1917.

To the casual visitor who expects to find the camp a sort of circus he is not wholly disappointed, as it is like a many-ringed circus with continuous performances day after day, as the many troops are constantly going through strenuous military maneuvers on all parts of the extensive drill grounds. Likewise, on the free afternoons athletic events take the place of the usual drills, so at no time is the place sleepy and peaceful. Even on the way to camp, on the Petersburg-Hopewell concrete road, which is only fourteen feet wide, one realizes that there must be "something doing" further on, for there is generally a continuous line of jitneys, busses, trucks, and an occasional vehicle drawn by a mule and driven by an old darkey taking his family to town. The jitney drivers' profits of \$40 or more a day will be reduced, as under new regulations fares have been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents a trip between camp and Petersburg, and to five cents anywhere inside camp, and each passenger is assured of a seat. The street-car service and large eighteen-passenger auto busses are also under strict regulations, so the boys in khaki are assured of better and cheaper transportation than has been the case up to the present time.

Petersburg and vicinity, and Richmond as well, are reaping undreamed of benefits in a financial way from the presence of the troops here. The people are doing all they can to make the men comfortable and to feel at home, and a feeling of mutual trust and confidence exists between the civilian and the Army Officers' families have been received into lovely homes and given delightful rooms, where they can be comfortable and near their husbands as long as they are on "this side." To keep house is not often possible, so the question of board is a problem to many families. Expenses have been more than doubled for many, since no commutation of quarters is allowed officers on duty in the field or at training camps. Of course, Congressmen have not yet the proper sympathy

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for their brothers under arms, for they know soldiers will do their duty even though their families are not as well cared for as usual. Meanwhile the 80th Division has its interest in life maintained by the numerous distinguished visitors who visit camp. It seems to be a Mecca for Governors of nearby states who are actively interested in the men from their states. These visitors carry cheering reports to the home folks. Many are more than surprised to learn that the health and moral condition of the men are much more carefully looked after than when they were at home.

An unusual event in a military camp was that on Nov. 6, when the soldiers from Pennsylvania exercised their privilege of voting for county and municipal officials. The Pittsburghers were especially interested in the vote for mayor of that city. Polling places were opened in mess rooms and soldiers acted as clerks and judges, conducting the voting in a unique but legal manner. Many colored men took part in the voting. The men from Virginia and West Virginia, who with the Pennsylvanians compose the men of the 80th Division, could not vote because of the voting laws of their respective states.

The soldiers of this division have organized all kinds of activities for their diversion and benefit. A debating society has been formed by the 155th Brigade of Artillery, modeled on the plan of college societies. In athletics the field of activities is large. American football; soccer football, which is an excellent sport for the development of the soldier, is becoming justly popular; baseball, basketball, etc., are organized in all the different units, and healthy rivalry stimulates all. Company G, 319th Inf., has an excellent soccer team, which showed its mettle last Sunday by defeating the champion Richmond soccer team in a clean, hard-fought game on the regimental drill grounds. After the game all were treated to an excellent chicken dinner in the mess hall, followed by an impromptu entertainment. The 314th Battery of Artillery has a particularly fine baseball team that seems able to defeat all opponents. The Engineers are not lacking in good baseball teams, and in athletic "meets" have put up some remarkable stunts. In the 320th Infantry football has chief place, and the different companies are competing for the championship of the regiment. Company M is proving its superiority up to date. The climax of the football work will be on Dec. 1, when a big game has been arranged between the soldiers of the 320th Infantry, whose men are mostly Pittsburghers, and the University of Pittsburgh at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh. Manager Trimble, of the University team, came to Camp Lee to personally arrange the final details. All receipts are to be turned over to the regiment for the benefit of the soldiers. The generosity and patriotism of the Pittsburghers have been shown on a good many occasions.

To encourage the organization of such bodies "The Bayonet" has offered a silver cup to the best regimental glee club in the 80th Division. It is recognized that a singing soldier is a good fighter. One of the greatest treats given Camp Lee was the concert by Miss Christine Miller, of Pittsburgh, at the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. Sunday night, Nov. 11, to an audience of over 8,000 men in khaki. This songbird, one of America's leading concert singers, held her audience spellbound for an hour and a half, and she probably never had a more enthusiastic or appreciative audience. For the sake of singing to the soldiers she gave up profitable concert engagements, besides paying her own expenses. She was accompanied by Corporal Mitchell, of Company G, 320th Inf., who was her accompanist before he entered the Army. She dined with Company G on Sunday and was presented with a gold traveling clock by the company. After the concert the officers of the 320th Infantry entertained her at a supper, and on Monday she was the guest of Major General Cronkhite. As a token of her appreciation, she has ordered the Edison Company to send one of its best machines, with a bounteous supply of records, to Company G.

COAST DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Nov. 5, 1917.
Colonel Gilmore left to-day for New York. Lieutenant Colonel Raymond is now in command of the Coast Defenses. Lieutenant Koffard has gone to Washington for a few days. Mrs. Donovan's mother, Mrs. C. C. Farmer, is making her a visit. On Tuesday, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Wilson were the guests of Mrs. Guthrie at the matinee performance of "Daddy Long Legs," in Wilmington. Tuesday evening the officers of the post gave a smoker for Major Bennett at the Reserve officers' quarters.

Captain Donovan's family has moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Calladay, and a number of the Reserve officers have gone into the Donovan house. The National Guard officers have been given quarters in the Bachelor Building and the move out of tents is warmly welcomed. Mrs. Donovan has gone to New York to spend several days with her husband. On Tuesday Lieutenants Lowry and Morrison were dinner guests at the home of Miss Townsend, in Wilmington.

Captain Bowering has returned from a week's visit at Onondaga, N.Y. On Thursday evening Mrs. Wilson entertained Major and Mrs. Bennett, Captain Melberg, Capt. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Nolan and Mrs. Farmer, and Lieutenants Herr, Weaver, Walker, Siske, Trickey and Morrison at a birthday party. Miss Nolan cut the candle-light birthday cake.

Mrs. Bennett accepted an invitation Thursday given by Mrs. Coleman du Pont, who met Mrs. John Meigs, who spoke on the work of the War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association. On Friday Mrs. Guthrie gave a delightful dinner to thirty guests. The evening was spent with games and music.

Saturday afternoon the Bronson Brothers football team, of Wilmington, played the 4th Company, C.A.C., ending with a tie score of 0 to 0.

Captain Stewart and Lieutenants Siske, Morrison, Smith, Snavely, Walker, Lowry, Wichter and Troutman were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman du Pont, of Wilmington, at an oyster roast supper on Sunday.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Nov. 12, 1917.

On Monday evening Mrs. Guthrie entertained Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Wilson, Lieutenant Lowry and Captain Melberg in honor tained Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Nolan at supper. of Captain Melberg's birthday. Mrs. Donovan and her mother, Mrs. C. C. Farmer, went to Washington on Tuesday. Mrs. Donovan returning Sunday by the way of New York. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Holmes, Capt. and Mrs. Burroughs, Captain Bowering, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Nolan, Miss Sargent (of Pittsburgh) and Lieutenants Herr, Weaver, Walker, Morrison and Trickey attended a dance given by the officers and ladies of Fort Mott in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Raymond.

Miss Marion Durell, of Belleplain, N.J., is week-end guest of her cousin Mrs. Holmes. On Friday Day, and Mrs. Holmes entertained Miss Durell and Lieutenants Bullock and Kaupp at dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Durell, Miss Nolan and Lieutenants Troutman and Snavely were guests of Mrs. Wilson on Saturday.

Lieutenants Siske and Herr spent Saturday and Sunday in Philadelphia. On Sunday Major and Mrs. Bennett entertained Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Nolan at supper. Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Taylor, Captain Melberg and Lieutenants Lowry and Walker were supper guests of Mrs. Wilson.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Nov. 16, 1917.

The 10th Infantry, which was slated for Camp Custer, has been ordered to remain here. The 9th Training Company were hosts at a reception and dance for their governor, John J. Cornwell, of West Virginia, Saturday evening. A luncheon, brigade review and dinner were part of the program arranged for him during the day.

General Carter, who has been in the post on a tour of inspection, left for Chicago yesterday. Major and Mrs. Turnbull have left for their new station, Fort Riley, Kas. Misses Berry and Katherine Waller, of Morgantown, Ky., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Sherrard for the 11th Infantry Company dance. Former students of Miss Somer's school in Washington (among them many prominent matrons of Indianapolis), complimented Mrs. E. A. Root, who was also a student of that school, with a beautifully appointed luncheon at the Woodstock Club. Another fellow-student, Mrs. Alvin C. Read, wife of Col. A. C. Read, was also a guest from the post.

The Friday night hop was well attended, many guests from

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Indianapolis and nearby towns being present. The 14th Infantry Company were hosts at a tea-dance at the Severin Hotel Saturday. The 8th Infantry Company gave a dance Saturday evening in the Riley room at the Playpool Hotel.

The 3d Infantry Company entertained with a minstrel and dance at the German House in Indianapolis Saturday evening. Governor Stanley of Kentucky will arrive next Saturday to be the guest of the Kentucky companies.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS, CAVALRY.

(Continued from page 477.)

—14th Cav.; Oron A. Palmer—78th Field Art.; Stanley Bacon—83d Field Art.; Samuel V. Constant—83d Field Art.; William C. Chas.—8th Cav.; Norman E. Fiske—8th Cav.; Donald O. Miller—7th Cav.; Richard D. Gile; Wilson T. Bala—79th Field Art.; Cyrus J. Wilder—75th Field Art.; Harold C. Fellows—14th Cav.; John T. Pierce, jr.—1st Cav.; Henry H. Anderson—8th Cav.; George M. Herringshaw—7th Cav.; Thomas F. Limbocker—83d Field Art.; Cornelius M. Daly—13th Cav.; Richard B. Trimble—14th Cav.; Arthur S. Harrington—17th Cav.; Frank L. Whitaker—16th Cav.; Philip H. Sherwood—17th Cav.; Robert S. La Motte—82d Field Art.; George M. Gille, jr.—12th Cav.; Edward F. Shafer—14th Cav.; Donald S. Perry—5th Cav.; Thomas S. Poole—46th Field Art.; Frederick G. Rosenberg—11th Cav.; Frederick R. Lafferty—5th Cav.; Carl H. Strong—14th Cav.

Aug. 23—Robert L. Beall; Meade Frierson, jr.—11th Cav.; Arthur T. Lacey—8th Cav.; David W. Craig—12th Cav.; Edmund M. Barnum—13th Cav.; Thomas A. Dobyns—11th Cav.; John T. Minton—8th Cav.; William C. Haldeman; Edward S. Bassett—78th Field Art.; Edward F. Shafer—14th Cav.; George M. Peabody, jr.; and Athol B. Ellis—16th Cav.; Harrie K. Dalbey—8th Cav.; John W. McDonald—12th Cav.; Victor Kerney—2d Cav.; David H. Blakelock—17th Cav.; Rinaldo L. Coe—78th Field Art.; Harold J. Duffey—3d Cav.; Jay K. Colwell—5th Cav.; Amory O. Cotchett—4th Cav.; Otis Porter—15th Cav.; Arthur C. D. Anderson—12th Cav.; Alan B. Edson—6th Cav.; Emory M. Mace—5th Cav.; Harry H. Deann—13th Cav.; George L. Morrison—9th Cav.; Ross Lawrence—7th Cav.; Joseph A. Covington—1st Cav.; John L. Rice—12th Cav.; Nelson M. Imboden—9th Cav.; Randolph Dickens—83d Field Art.; John N. Steele—9th Cav.; Eugene M. Dwyer—2d Cav.; Wharton G. Ingram—77th Field Art.; Edward S. Moale and Adrian St. John—3d Cav.; Frederick J. Holzhauer—14th Cav.; George H. Carruth—79th Field Art.; Robert M. Carwell—8th Cav.; Walter C. Merkel—5th Cav.; Joseph M. Hurt, jr.—3d Field Art.; George L. Speer—76th Field Art.; Charles B. Duncan—77th Field Art.; Ferris M. Angevine—6th Cav.; Julian W. Cunningham—7th Cav.; Sam G. Fuller—6th Cav.; Clinton A. Pierce—2d Cav.; Thomas M. Cockrill—3d Cav.; Delmore S. Wood and Arthur Vollmer—7th Cav.; Otto B. Trigg—3d Cav.; George W. L. Prettyman—83d Field Art.; Thomas M. Turner—82d Field Art.; Horace L. Hudson—6th Cav.; Lawrence C. Frizzell—7th Cav.; Jean F. Sabin—3d Cav.; Robert F. White—11th Cav.; Henry D. Jay—78th Field Art.; Ray L. Burnell—16th Cav.; Arthur W. Hartman—2d Cav.

Aug. 23—John W. Berry and Joseph N. Marx—5th Cav.; George Sawtelle—79th Field Art.; Ray Harrison—3d Cav.; William F. Daugherty—82d Field Art.; John T. Cole—3d Cav.; Stephen H. Sherrill—2d Cav.; Charles H. Gerhardt and Walter H. Schulze—3d Cav.; Herbert O. Holdridge—5th Cav.; Albert C. Smith—3d Cav.; Nicholas W. Lisle—13th Cav.; Percy G. Black—70th Field Art.; Albert C. Stanford—7th Cav.; Laurence B. Moscham—16th Cav.; Louis Le R. Martin—11th Cav.; William K. Harrison, jr.—1st Cav.; Josiah F. Morford—11th Cav.; Ernest N. Harmon—2d Cav.; Joseph S. Tate—8th Cav.; Arthur M. Harper—5th Cav.; John W. Coifer, jr.—10th Cav.; Herbert N. Schwarzkopf and Robert N. Kunz—76th Field Art.; Charles S. Kilbourne—83d Field Art.; Charles R. Johnson, jr.—5th Cav.; Bertrand Morrow; Coalter B. Compton—13th Cav.

Aug. 24—Folsome R. Parker—77th Field Art.; Guy H. Dosher—76th Field Art.; Cecil R. Neal—8th Cav.; Myer S. Silver—11th Cav.; William H. Symington—13th Cav.; Philip B. Fryer—80th Field Art.

Aug. 25—Donald O. Hawley—83d Field Art.; Vernon L. Padgett—2d Cav.; Jay W. MacKelvie—78th Field Art.; Francis T. Bonsteel—82d Field Art.

Aug. 26—William E. Barott—81st Field Art.; Wallace F. Hamilton—77th Field Art.; Frank Nelson—2d Cav.; William E. McMin—80th Field Art.; Edmund M. Crump—79th Field Art.; Herman F. Rathjen—81st Field Art.; Daniel J. Keane—13th Cav.

Aug. 27—Milo J. Warner—76th Field Art.; Le Roy Davis—1st Cav.

Aug. 28—Anthony J. Tittinger—78th Field Art.; Max D. Holmes—83d Field Art.; Chas. A. Ellis—77th Field Art.

Aug. 29—Dennis L. Sears—1st Cav.; Bankston E. Mattox, jr.—15th Cav.; Frank H. Barnhart—17th Cav.; John A. Moschner—78th Field Art.; George E. Harrison—5th Cav.; Wesley J. White—82d Field Art.; Alton W. Howard—14th Cav.; Nolan Ferguson—8th Cav.; Richard W. Carter—6th Cav.; Kenneth Rowntree—81st Field Art.; George A. King—9th Cav.; James B. Lockwood—78th Field Art.

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Aug. 30—Lionel L. Meyer—14th Cav.; Frederick H. L. Ryder—10th Cav.; Theodore B. Apgar—11th Cav.; Jefferson B. Osborn—80th Field Art.; Mortimer R. Christian—17th Cav.; Marcus R. Monsarratt—4th Cav.; Fabius B. Shipp—12th Cav.

Aug. 31—James J. Cecil—13th Cav.; George A. Moore—7th Cav.; James M. Shelton—10th Cav.; Albert R. Kuschko—79th Field Art.; George W. Gay—2d Cav.; Forsyth Bacon—15th Cav.

Sept. 1—Ralph L. Joyner—16th Cav.

Sept. 3—Roscoe S. Parker—10th Cav.

Sept. 6—Heywood S. Dodd and Kent C. Lambert—2d Cav.; George E. Huthstainer—9th Cav.

Sept. 7—Richard B. Lloyd—76th Field Art.

Sept. 8—Maurice Morgan—82d Field Art.

Sept. 10—Gilbert E. Bisby—1st Cav.; Eugene Barnet—8th Cav.

Sept. 12—Charles F. Houghton—2d Cav.

Sept. 13—James E. Slack—9th Cav.; Oliver S. Mitcham—79th Field Art.

Sept. 14—William O. Johnson—10th Cav.

Sept. 17—Harold B. Gibson—1st Cav.; John D. Hood—5th Cav.

Sept. 18—Charles S. Lawrence—11th Cav.

Sept. 20—Melvin S. Williamson—81st Field Art.

Sept. 21—Everts W. Opie—77th Field Art.; Frank P. Stretton—2d Cav.

Sept. 22—Paul Hurlburt—3d Cav.; Aaron Y. Hardy—17th Cav.; Earl B. Wilson—16th Cav.; Edmund J. Engel—76th Field Art.; John E. Grant—81st Field Art.; Jack M. Reardon—12th Cav.; Lewis Meshorrey—9th Cav.; Lewis A. Weiss—4th Cav.; Francis E. Cheney—6th Cav.; Robert P. Mortimer—14th Cav.; Lee T. Victor—4th Cav.; Henry C. Caron—10th Cav.; William W. Powell—3d Cav.; Robert F. Merkel—13th Cav.; Carroll A. Powell—79th Field Art.; Frank C. De Langton—1st Cav.; Carter R. McLennan—80th Field Art.; Frederick Gearing—82d Field Art.; Geoffrey Gaiway—5th Cav.

Sept. 23—Louis G. Gibney—16th Cav.; William D. Adkins—17th Cav.

Sept. 24—John B. Hartman—4th Cav.

Sept. 25—Harry O. Jones—13th Cav.

Sept. 26—James E. Simpson—10th Cav.

Oct. 3—Aaron T. Bates, jr.—14th Cav.; Charles J. Booth—77th Field Art.; William T. Hamilton—83d Field Art.

Present assignment of the following is not named in the order; new assignment follows dash:

Oct. 4—Richard C. Boyan—76th Field Art.; Harry P. Shaw—8th Field Art.; Frederick F. Duggan—6th Field Art.

Oct. 5—Merl J. Platt—83d Field Art.

Oct. 8—Harry H. Baird—6th Cav.

Oct. 10—Francis H. Waters—2d Cav.; William T. Bauskett, jr.—83d Field Art.; Carlisle B. Cox—13th Cav.; Walter L. Bishop—11th Cav.; Donald R. McComas—81st Field Art.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

DAVIS.—Born at Orange, N.J., Nov. 9, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. George Lansing Davis, U.S.M.C., a daughter.

DIBBLE.—Born at El Paso, Texas, Nov. 6, 1917, to 1st Lieut. and Mrs. John Dibble, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, John Dibble, jr.

GOFF.—Born at Buffalo, N.Y., on Nov. 17, 1917, to Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. O. S. Goff, U.S.N., a daughter.

HARVEY.—Born at El Paso, Texas, Oct. 31, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Harvey, 18th Field Art., U.S.A., a son, Harry Canavan Harvey.

JONES.—Born at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, Oct. 26, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Jones, 14th U.S. Inf., a son, Tom Jones.

McMURDO.—Born at Sydney, Australia, Oct. 8, 1917, to Major and Mrs. H. B. McMurdy, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son.

MARSH.—Born at Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 12, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. Raymond Marsh, 11th Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Helen Cora.

MEYERS.—Born at Camp Upton, Yaphank, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1917, a daughter, Uptonia, to Major O. K. Meyers, O.R.C., and Mrs. Meyers.

MOORE.—Born at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 7, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. James M. Moore, 20th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Alice Williams Merriam Moore.

NALLE.—Born at Fort Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 16, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. William Nalle, U.S. Cav., a son, Gilbert Nalle.

NULSEN.—Born at Tientsin, China, Oct. 16, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles Kilbourne Nulsen, 15th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Marion.

WILLIAMS.—Born at Hampton, Va., Nov. 16, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert S. Williams, U.S.A., a son, Winslow Williams.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—HOUSTON.—At Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 13, 1917, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodworth B. Allen, 7th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mae Houston.

BARNETT—RUSSELL.—At New York city, Nov. 22, 1917, Lieut. Dolph Barnett, U.S.A., and Miss Lillian Russell.

BATES—NASON.—At Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 14, 1917, Lieut. Edward Munroe Bates, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Elizabeth Cudler Nason.

BLACKMAN—FULLER.—At Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 20, 1917, Lieut. John Hughes Blackman, jr., O.R.C., and Miss Emily Lindsey Fuller.

BROWN—DANIEL.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1917, Lieut. Alexander Paul Brown, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary Bonner Daniel.

COGSWELL—HEFFENER.—At Portland, N.H., Nov. 22, 1917, Lieut. James Cogswell, U.S.A., and Miss Frances A. Heffener.

CONNOLLY—CALDWELL.—At Ajo, Ariz., Nov. 10, 1917, Capt. William James Connolly, 35th U.S. Inf., and Miss Blanche Caldwell.

CRAVEN—GREGSON.—At Norwich, Conn., Nov. 20, 1917, Lieut. Frederick B. Craven, U.S.N., and Miss Christine Gregson.

DAVIDSON—KINNEY.—At Fort Omaha, Neb., Capt. Lewis C. Davidson, 41st U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen Kinney.

GILLESPIE—BURNE.—At Huntington, L.I., Nov. 14, 1917, Lieut. George S. Gillespie, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline Stimson Burne.

JENNEY—HARDING.—At New York city, Nov. 17, 1917, Lieut. Comdr. Lee B. Jenney, U.S.N.B.F., and Miss Marion Harding.

MCCAUGHEY—MORELO.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1917, Lieut. Comdr. Scott Douglas McCaughey, U.S.N., and Miss Gladys Maria Morelo.

MACKEY—KAUFMAN.—At Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., Lieut. Wallace M. Mackey, U.S.R., and Miss Ruth Kaufman.

MAYNARD—WALLACE.—At Yonkers, N.Y., Sept. 32, 1917, Lieut. C. Boyd Maynard and Miss Helen Layton Wallace.

OFFLEY—YERKES.—At St. Peter's Chapel, Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 15, 1917, Lieut. Archibald N. Offley, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Agnes Yerkes.

RICHARDSON—HEMINGWAY.—At Norfolk, Va., Nov. 10, 1917, Lieut. Clifford Geer Richardson, U.S.N., and Miss Mildred Hemingway.

SMITH—HARDWICK.—At New York city, Nov. 17, 1917, Lieut. Robert L. Smith, U.S.A., and Miss Florine Hardwick.

SMITH—MACVEAGH.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1917, Naval Constr. Stuart Farrar Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Margaretta Cameron MacVeagh.

SMITH—SNOWDEN.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 10, 1917, Lieut. Linton H. Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Mildred E. Snowden.

STANTON—BEACHAM.—At Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21, 1917, Ensign O. C. Stanton, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Priscilla Beacham.

STOLL—UEBERWALD.—At San Diego, Cal., Nov. 15, 1917,



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Louis Martin Stoll and Miss May Louise Ueberwald, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Louis Ueberwald, U.S.R.

SULZBERGER—OCHS.—At New York city, Nov. 17, 1917, Lieut. Arthur H. Sulzberger, O.R.C., and Miss Iphigene Bertha Ochs.

VANDENBURGH—MOSES.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 10, 1917, Lieut. John J. Vandenberg, 11th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Tonna Moses.

DIED.

BENEDIKT.—Killed near Champaign, Ill., Nov. 17, 1917, Mrs. C. O. Benedikt, wife of Major C. C. Benedikt, jr., M.L. Av., Av. Sec.; S.O.

BENEDIKT.—Killed near Champaign, Ill., Frederick Benedikt, son of Major C. C. Benedikt, jr., M.L. Av., Av. Sec., S.O.

BERENS.—Died near Champaign, Ill., Nov. 18, 1917, Mrs. Catherine Berens, wife of Capt. Conrad Berens, jr., M.O.R.C.

BRADSHAW.—Died at Garden City, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1917, Lieut. William M. Bradshaw, 148th Field Art., National Guard Army, from Portland, Ore.

GORDON.—Died in New York city, Nov. 20, 1917, Mr. Richard H. Gordon, father of Mrs. Albert Clayton Dalton, wife of Colonel Dalton, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

LISTER.—Died at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 18, 1917, Mrs. Elizabeth Lister, widow of Brig. Gen. F. W. Lister, U.S.V.

PECK.—Died at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 15, 1917, Mrs. Agnes Louisa Leslie Peck, wife of Gen. Theodore S. Peck, U.S.V.

QUINN.—Died in Ireland, Nov. 20, 1917, Asst. Surg. Dudley W. Quinn, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Cassin.

RENO.—Died at sea in foreign waters, Nov. 19, 1917, Lieut. Comdr. Walter E. Reno, U.S.N.

RYAN.—Died at 2d Auburn Court, Brooklyn, Mass., Nov. 19, 1917, Mrs. Mary Galvin Ryan, widow of Comdr. George F. Ryan, U.S.N., and mother of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Gardiner, U.S.N.

SAFFARRANS.—Died at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9, 1917, Annie Coolidge Saffarrans, widow of George L. Saffarrans, and mother of Col. George C. Saffarrans, U.S.A., and Mrs. W. J. O'Laughlin.

SKINNER.—Died at sea in foreign waters, Nov. 19, 1917, Ensign Harry G. Skinner, jr., U.S.N.

STEVENS.—Died at Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 17, 1917, Major Raymond R. Stevens, U.S.N., retired.

WEIL.—Died at Camp Wheeler, near Macon, Ga., Nov. 19, 1917, from pneumonia, Major Richard Weil, M.O.R.C.

WEDDERBURN.—Died at sea in foreign waters, Nov. 19, 1917, Lieut. Charles F. Wedderburn, U.S.N.

WOOD.—Died at New York city, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1917, Judge James H. Wood.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

NOV. 16—1st Lieut. P. H. Brereton, retired, to resume retired status.

First Lieut. of Engrs. L. J. Ker another shore assignment.

NOV. 21—1st Lieut. of Engrs. E. W. Davis from ship to shore.

First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley, retired, another shore assignment.

First Lieut. J. A. Alger, 2d Lieut. G. T. Finlay and C. H. Abel, and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Maglathlin to other vessels.

NOV. 22—Capt. E. O. Crisp placed waiting orders.

First Lieut. L. C. Covell to another vessel.

Second Lieut. L. L. Bennett assigned to command vessel to which attached.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager, and 3d Lieut. John Trebes, jr., G. W. McKean and L. J. Birkett from ship to shore.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. E. Reed Hill and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. P. B. Smith assigned to duty as Engineer officers on vessel to which attached.

STATE GUARD.

22D NEW YORK GUARD.

The 22d Infantry, New York Guard, to take the place of the old 22d Engineers now in the U.S. Service, has made big progress in its organization. It has approximately 600 men in its ranks organized into different companies, and a band. Many old officers and men have returned to duty, and the commissioned personnel includes many officers of long service. Col. Harry H. Treadwell, a veteran of over twenty-five years' service, is the commander of the regiment. Other old timers are Lieut. Col. H. B. Winthrop, Majors George F. Mahon, James P. Hayes and R. O. Hanbold. The regimental adjutant is Capt. Charles G. Moses, who served many years with the old 22d. Among the well-known company officers of old days are Capt.

John C. Mansfield of Company A; Capt. D. Wolff of B; Capt. George H. Hearn of C; Capt. C. A. DuBois of D; Captain Benny of E; and Capt. L. C. Donovan of D. The latter company is made up of men from the N.Y.A.C., training battalion. The Greenroom Club, an organization of theatrical men, are to make up Company H. Drills have commenced, and the armory presents a busy scene once more.

Colonel Treadwell, not unmindful of the spiritual welfare of the command, has appointed the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, of the Church of the Intercession, chaplain. Doctors Trech and Dr. Hunt have been appointed medical officers.

69TH NEW YORK GUARD.

Lieut. Col. Phelan, who commands the 69th Infantry, N.Y. Guard, has been authorized to organize a complete regiment. This will perpetuate the name of the "gallant 69th" with its associations and traditions. The duties of the new regiment will be confined to state service only, and it will be governed by the state military law and rules. Enlistments will be made for the term of two years unless sooner discharged. The uniforms and equipment will be furnished free by the state, and drills will be held in the armory weekly. Enlistment is open to men between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, and those who may have slight physical defects which are not sufficient to prevent their performing military duty can enlist. A limited number of men registered under the Draft Act who have not as yet been called into service will be permitted to join, and to each man special training will be given two evenings a week, one evening being devoted to infantry drill and training, and the other evening to class room work, amplifying and supplementing the work on the drill floor. This training will be of great value to those men who are desirous of becoming non-commissioned officers in the infantry arm of the Service.

A company has already been formed by Capt. B. Camina of employees of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and several of the Home Defense units drilling in the armory have signified their intention of joining.

Those desiring to join the regiment are requested to present themselves to the recruiting officer at the armory, Lexington avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, N.Y. city, on any Monday, Wednesday or Friday evenings.

USE OF NEW YORK ARMORIES.

Adjutant General C. H. Sherrill, of New York, issued the following instructions on Nov. 13:

A misunderstanding having arisen as to the use now contemplated of state armories, lately vacated by the muster into the Federal service and discharge from the state service of the New York National Guard, it has become necessary to make official announcement in this regard and the following regulations in relation thereto are therefore promulgated for the information of all concerned:

(a) All of the provisions of Section 192 of the Military Law of the State of New York continue applicable to the use of armories.

(b) No armory shall be used as the permanent headquarters of any organization other than units of the New York Guard or the Naval Militia or veteran associations of National Guard, Naval Militia or New York Guard units.

(c) The officer in charge and control of an armory may, upon application by the commanding officer of a unit of the Home Defense Reserve in that community, grant permission for the Home Defense Reserve unit to drill in the armory at such time as in his opinion will not interfere with the regular routine work of the New York Guard or the Naval Militia, but such privilege shall be subject to revocation by the said officer at any time such use proves to interfere in any way with the work of the New York Guard or the Naval Militia unit located in that armory.

(d) The use of baths, gymnasiums, company rooms or club rooms in armories is prohibited to the Home Defense Reserve, because these privileges are properly the prerogatives of the New York Guard and Naval Militia, and afford inducements to enlistment therein, and nothing can be permitted to interfere with such enlistment.

(e) The use of any armory by a Home Defense Reserve unit, as afore said, shall at all times be subject to the approval of the brigade commander in whose territory the armory is located and of the Adjutant General of the state.

(f) Officers responsible for armories will use their best efforts to provide opportunities in their armories for the use of the drill floors for the conduct of military drills by the Military Training Commission in accordance with Chapter 566 of the Laws of 1916 (Section 29a of the Military Law), provided such use does not interfere with the training of the organizations quartered therein.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G. A. asks: What steps should be taken in applying for discharge in a case where the soldier becomes the only means of support of relatives? Answer: Speak to your C.O.

W. H. L. asks: I served in the Philippine Islands with the 1st U.S. Infantry, from September, 1900, to April, 1903; was honorably discharged Aug. 6, 1903, expiration term of service. Am not in the Service now. Am I entitled to a Philippine Campaign badge or not, and if so to whom must I apply? Answer: Being out of the Service, you are not entitled. The badge is part of the dress uniform, and is represented by a ribbon on the service uniform.

J. S.—Chaplain Gavitt was retired with rank of lieutenant colonel. The increased rank was bestowed by reason of his Civil War service. When a young lad he substituted for his brother, as we have heretofore explained.

G. D. asks: Do retired naval officers, not on active duty, have the privilege of wearing bars and medals of previous wars on their civilian clothes? Answer: As service medals and bars are parts of the uniform, they should not be worn on civilian clothing.

H. J. B.—As there will be official photographers with the American Expeditionary Forces, you would not be permitted to take your camera and photograph at pleasure. Regarding the next training camp for medical officers, apply to the Surgeon General.

W. C. M.—(1) In enlistments entered upon between Nov. 1, 1912, and Nov. 1, 1916, the term was for four years active, three reserve; since Nov. 1, 1916, it is three years active, four reserve, except that since May 13, 1917, all enlistments then in force and since entered upon are for the term of the war. (2) In time of war, restrictions as to tour of duty on foreign service are not operative.

A. M.—A temporary second lieutenant of the Regular Army ranks with other second lieutenants of the Regular Army, including the provisionals, according to date of his commission. All second lieutenants of the Regular Army outrank all second lieutenants of Reserves and National Guard. The Reserve serves rank among themselves according to date of assumption of active duty. National Guard officers rank from Aug. 5, 1917. Temporary second lieutenants of the Regular Army are not subject to promotion in the Regular Army. See answer to A. C. H.

A. C. H.—The only opportunity at present for promotion of the temporary second lieutenants of the Regular Army is by their qualifying for appointment as provisional second lieutenants and their thus coming in the direct line of promotion. They might, of course, be appointed from temporary lieutenants of the Regular Army to higher grade in the National Army or in the Reserve Corps, neither of which, however, would lead to permanent commission. A second lieutenant of the Regular Army, whether of permanent, provisional or temporary commission, will sign himself _____, 2d



HOTEL ASTOR NEW YORK

F. A. MUSCHENHEIM

W. C. MUSCHENHEIM

THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Lieutenant, such or such regiment, U.S. Army. A second lieutenant of the C.A.C., O.N.C., will sign himself 2d Lieut., C.A.C., U.S.R. There is no information available for publication as to the progress of work on coast defenses.

CONSTANT READER asks: I served in Cuba from May 27, 1899, to July 20, 1900. Does it count double time towards retirement? Answer: Yes; see A.R. 134.

A. F. E. asks: Does a temporary captain of the Coast Artillery Corps appointed from first lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917, outrank a National Guard captain who was mustered into the Federal Service on or about Aug. 5, 1917? Answer: All officers in the Regular Army in a particular grade (say captain), whether temporary or permanent, outrank officers of National Guard in same grade, irrespective of date of commission.

EX-CAPTAIN, VOLUNTEERS, asks: In the case of an Army retiring board disregarding the Revised Statutes of the United States, can a Federal court review the findings of such board, and if it finds that such statutes have been violated, can it direct or will its findings set aside the action of the retiring board? Answer: The finding of a retiring board, approved by the President, is conclusive as to the facts. The board finds the facts and the President approves or disapproves. There is here a judicial power vested in the two, and not in the President acting simply, and when the power has once been fully exercised, it is exhausted as to the case. No officer shall in any case be wholly retired from the Service without a full and fair hearing before an Army retiring board, if,

upon due summons, he demands it. When the President approves and acts upon the report of a retiring board, he thereby determines that the officer has had a full and fair hearing. It would require an act of Congress to reinstate an officer who has been fully retired.

A. D. C.—The Act of Oct. 6, 1917, defining the Dental Corps of the Army, makes no change in the status of the dental assistants; it applies solely to commissioned officers of the Dental Corps, and fixes their numbers, pay and promotion status.

CAPTAIN E. asks: If a captain in the Regular Army is commissioned as a lieutenant colonel in the National Army should he wear U.S. or the superimposed U.S.N.A. collar device in connection with the silver leaf? Answer: U.S.

R. S.—This is a poor time to look up the address of a soldier, just for old acquaintance sake, as the Department is worked to the limit to keep up with urgent matters. If you know the organization to which your chum belongs, address him by company and regiment, care of A.G.O., to be forwarded.

WORRIED asks: I was commissioned captain, Q.M.R.C., and called to active duty Aug. 1, 1917, from Q.M. sergeant, Q.M.C. At the termination of present emergency do I drop back to grade which I held in the Regular Army (Q.M. sergeant, Q.M. Corps)? I am told no provision has been made as relates to former enlisted men commissioned in Reserve Corps. Answer: You have been correctly informed, but this is one of the matters to be taken care of in the bill before

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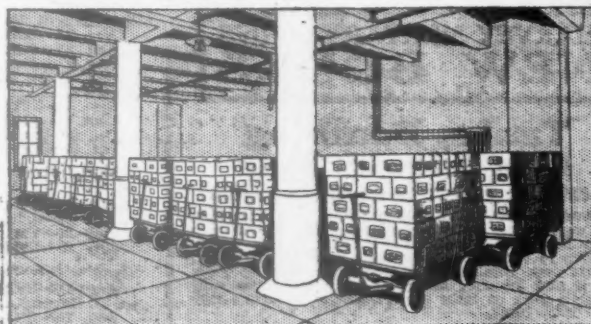
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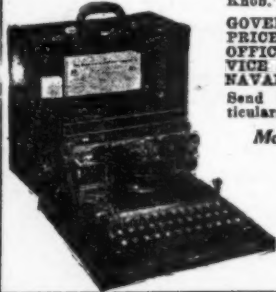
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the present Congress for the amendment of various sections of the National Defense Act, as heretofore reported in our columns.

E. L. B. asks: I have been in the retail clothing business for eight years, as a proprietor. Would the knowledge I have in that line be of any value to the Government, at this time, in the Q.M. Department? I have had no military training; could I take examination for commission in this branch, and where must one apply for permission to take this examination? Answer: No opportunity for you now. See answer to A. M. R.

A. M. R.—Until further notice there will be no opportunities for civilians to become second lieutenants. Future appointments are to be from graduates of the training camps about to be opened for enlisted men and members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (from the schools having military courses).

E. G. D.—For information and literature as to the requirements for making application and entering the Military Academy and the Naval Academy, address, respectively, The Adjutant General of the Army and the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

B. H. L.—Apply to your department commander for admission to the third series of officers' training camps. Regarding transfers of enlisted men see A.R. 114.

R. C. W.—You were not successful in the July examination for provisional second lieutenants.

C. S. C.—Your name does not appear in the two lists we have published. Perhaps it may come in the next list. In the meantime, in the absence of notification to the contrary from The A.G.O., you should remain with the organization to which you have been attached for service under your O.R.C. commission. We understand that all those who received commissions as provisional second lieutenants made eighty or better in the examinations.

A. D.—Enlisted men of the Ordnance Department, U.S. Army, and enlisted men of the National Army, Ord. Dept., should be carried on the same muster roll.

C. R. S.—A man that enlisted Jan. 4, 1913, loses pay while in confinement by sentence of S.C. under G.O. 45, April 27, 1914.

L. S.—Tell your C.O. about your former service and discharge from N.G. He should be able to advise and assist you.

A. H. asks: Enlisted March 6, 1911; bought out Dec. 16, 1911; re-enlisted Dec. 19, 1911; served three years, enlisted under three-year act. Am I entitled to another period after I have served three years, two months and twenty days? Answer: Your first period did not end until Dec. 16, 1914. If you re-enlisted then, your third period for purpose of pay began Dec. 16, 1914, as enlistments entered upon in 1914 were for seven years—four active, three reserve, with four years counting a period.

L. McV.—There is no law giving to all widows of Spanish War veterans \$25 a month. The War Risk Insurance Act of Oct. 6, 1917, in Sec. 314, does not enlarge the list of those entitled to widows' pensions; it merely fixes the rate at \$25 where existing law provided for a lower rate in the case of widows of the Civil War, Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection. A widow of a Spanish War veteran does not receive a pension by reason of her husband's service alone, but by reason of his death resulting from his service. Former law granted such widow \$12. The new law increases this to \$25. We quote the section in full: "Sec. 314. That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for a widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States who served in the Civil War, the war with Spain, or the Philippine Insurrection, now on the pension roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll, and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be \$25 per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the additional allowance provided by existing pension laws on account of a helpless child or child under sixteen years of age: Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private: And provided further, That the provisions of this section shall be administered, executed, and enforced by the Commissioner of Pensions."

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS, CORPS OF ENGRS.

Par. 11, S.O. 264, War Dept., Nov. 12, announces the temporary promotion of the following officers of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. Each of the officers named will continue on his present assignment. The dates preceding names are dates (in 1917) of vacancies to which appointed.

Lieutenant colonels to be temporary colonels with rank from Aug. 5, 1917.

Aug. 25—Charles Keller.
Aug. 26—Spencer Cosby.
Aug. 31—James P. McIndoe, Jay J. Morrow, George P. Howell, Frederick W. Altmeyer, Lewis H. Rand.
Oct. 8—Thomas H. Jackson.
Oct. 9—Gustavo R. Lukesh.

Majors to be temporary lieutenant colonels with rank from date of vacancy.

July 9—Lewis H. Rand.
July 13—Edward M. Markham, Thomas H. Jackson.
July 14—George B. Pillsbury.
July 18—Gustavo R. Lukesh.

Majors to be temporary lieutenant colonels with rank from Aug. 6, 1917.

Aug. 14—Gilbert A. Youngberg.
Aug. 15—William P. Stoker, Mark Brooks, Lawrence V. Frazier, Harold C. Fiske, Max C. Tyler.
Aug. 16—Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, William H. Rose.
Aug. 17—Lewis M. Adams.
Aug. 20—William D. A. Anderson.
Aug. 23—Joseph H. Earle, Thomas M. Robins.
Aug. 24—Roger D. Black, Theodore H. Dillon, DeWitt C. Jones.
Aug. 25—Ernest Graves, Francis B. Willy, Clarence S. Ridley, Alvin B. Barer.
Aug. 26—Roger G. Powell.
Aug. 27—John N. Hodges.
Aug. 31—James J. Loving, Edward D. Ardery, James G. Steese, Roger G. Alexander, James A. O'Connor, Lewis H. Watkins.

Sept. 4—Gilbert E. Humphrey.

Sept. 10—Richard Park.

Oct. 8—Daniel I. Sultan.

Oct. 9—Glen E. Edgerton.

Captains to be temporary majors with rank from date of vacancy.

July 9—George R. Goethals.

July 12—John W. N. Schulz, Clarence L. Sturdevant.

July 14—Earl J. Atkinson.

July 18—Richard T. Coiner.

Captains to be temporary majors with rank from Aug. 5, 1917.

Aug. 11—Robert S. A. Dougherty, Stuart C. Godfrey, Francis C. Harrington.

Aug. 15—Cleveland C. Gee, John M. Wright, John R. D. Matheson, William H. Sage, Jr., Charles J. Taylor, Edwin H. Marks, Earl North.

Aug. 16—Albert H. Acher.

Aug. 17—Gilbert Van B. Wilkes, John C. H. Lee.

Aug. 20—Frank S. Besson.

Aug. 21—Lindsay C. Herkness.

Aug. 22—Albert K. B. Lyman, Frederick S. Strong, Jr., Daniel D. Pullen (7th Engrs.).

Aug. 23—Carey H. Brown, Oscar N. Solbert, Beverly G. Dunn, Donald H. Connolly, Raymond F. Fowler.

Aug. 24—David McCoach, Jr., James G. B. Lampert, Philip B. Fleming, John W. Stewart.

Aug. 25—Joseph C. Mahaffey, Paul S. Reinecke (5th Engrs.), Raymond A. Wheeler, W. Morris Chubb, Howard S. Bennion.

Aug. 26—William C. Sherman.

Aug. 27—Rudolph C. Kaldell, Roscoe C. Crawford.

Aug. 28—Earl G. Paulsen (7th Engrs.).

Aug. 31—Bradford G. Chynoweth, Mille P. Fox, John C.

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Sept. 4—William H. Holcombe, James B. Cress.

Sept. 10—Charles F. Gross, Bernard A. Miller, Peter G. Bullard, Brethon B. Somerville, Xenophon H. Price, Robert W. Crawford.

Sept. 11—Frederick S. Skinner, Dabney O. Elliott, Allen P. Cowgill, George F. Lewis, Harrison Brand, Jr., Frederick W. Herman, John H. Carruth, Oscar O. Kuents.

Sept. 12—William E. R. Covell.

Oct. 1—Edwin R. Kimble.

Oct. 8—Joseph D. Arthur, Jr.

Oct. 9—Ernest F. Miller.

First lieutenants to be temporary captains with rank from

Aug. 30, 1917.

Edmond H. Levy, Thomas D. Stamps, Bartley M. Harloe, Starr C. Wardrop, Girard B. Troland, Jewelwyn M. Griffith.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13, 1917.

Mrs. B. A. Theobald and two children arrived in Norfolk last week to be near Lieutenant Commander Theobald, who joined them Saturday evening. Later they left for Richmond, Va., where they will spend some time. Mrs. James C. Cresap has returned to Washington after spending the week-end with her son, Lieut. James M. Cresap, in Portsmouth.

Saturday afternoon a fine game of football was played on the Naval Hospital gridiron between teams from the Hospital and the U.S.S. Vestal. As many of the players were former college stars it was particularly exciting.

Mrs. L. P. Treadwell has returned to Norfolk from a visit to friends in Richmond. Ensign Stephen Haines, U.S. Aviation Corps, has arrived to be the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Haines, Graydon Park, before leaving for Pensacola for duty. Lieut. Jennifer Garnett is the guest of his mother, in Richmond.

Mrs. William R. Van Buren had a card party at her home in the Charlton on Tuesday, for Mrs. John Trout, of Roanoke. Mrs. Louis E. Fagin, Jr., has arrived from Haiti to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taylor, Westover avenue, for some time. Lieutenant Fagin has arrived and joined his wife. Miss Irma Porter had a dinner at the Country Club preceding the regular dance Saturday for Miss Mattie Bailey, of Salisbury, Md.; Lieut. Francis Dryden and Mrs. Dryden, Capt. Levin C. Bailey and Capt. Ralph Sartor, U.S.R.

Miss Marjorie W. Brown had a card party at her home, Larchmont, Wednesday for Miss Mildred Hemingway, whose marriage to Lieut. C. G. Richardson was solemnized Saturday evening. Miss Dorothy Frame, who has been the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Pemberton P. Frame, in Washington, will return to her home, Westover avenue, this week. Comdr. James P. Murdock has been a recent guest in Portsmouth, to be with his wife and family.

Med. Insp. Frank C. Cook, in command of the new hospital at the naval base, and Med. Insp. W. H. Bell, senior medical officer at the training station, St. Helena, had a dinner at the Country Club last evening for the medical officers stationed at the naval base, who are Surg. G. C. Todd, E. O. Williams, S. Dix, G. W. Walsh, C. P. Stann, H. Priest, C. E. Treibly, A. C. Thompson, T. L. Carter, E. H. Tennant, G. Bentley Byrd, W. A. Reese, J. M. Campbell, J. A. Salb, L. W. Kuebler, W. R. Parker, B. F. Graham, T. J. Reece, C. C. Huggar, M. D. Baker, J. C. Boardman, A. M. Bauer and V. A. Dodd.

Mrs. George Twoby had a card party at her home, Stockley Gardens, Thursday for Miss Mildred Hemingway, who was married to Lieut. C. G. Richardson on Saturday.

Miss Priscilla Beacham, guest of Conair, and Mrs. B. S. Bullard, has left to be the guest of Miss Belfield Murray, Hampton Court. Lieut. Claud M. Bain, guest of his mother, Mrs. Thomas Bain, Stockley Gardens, has left for Quantico. Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Hickey and Lieut. Forest B. Royall spent the week-end at the Monticello. Paymr. and Mrs. James C. Hilton, who has been spending some time in Norfolk, have left for Washington.

Mrs. Walter McLean, who has been spending some time in the North, returned to her home in the yard Saturday. Mrs. McLean has been appointed president general of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Junior Naval Reserves, which is formed for the purpose of aiding in establishing a corps of junior reserves for naval service. Mrs. McLean has accepted the appointment, and in her recent trip did a great deal of work interesting prominent women in the Junior Reserves. Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. John Hays Hammond will take an active part in assisting the organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Cole, of Newman, Ga., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Thredcraft in Larchmont, to be at the marriage of their niece, Miss Dorothy Gardner Cole, and Ensign Hanson Gerard Ford, U.S.N., which was solemnized Saturday evening. Miss Laura Hughes, of Newbern, N.C., is the guest of Mrs. Basil Manly in the Betsy. Lieut. Charles S. Wilcox, U.S.M.C., was week-end guest of his father, Mr. Thomas Wilcox, Freeman street, returning yesterday to Quantico.

Misses Louise Hamilton and Mary Burrage, of Washington, and Cordelia Pringle, of Annapolis, are guests of Pay Insp. and Mrs. M. M. Ramsay, having come to attend the marriage of their daughter, Miss Catherine Merrick Ramsay, and Lieut. Devenport Brown, U.S.N., which took place Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus and Lieut. and Mrs. Richard R. Claghorn have taken an apartment at 709 Redgate avenue.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Merrill, U.S.A., of Montclair, N.J., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Counselman, Meadow Brook, Sewalls Point. Mrs. De Witt Peck and her mother, Mrs. Julia Roe Davis, had a card party at their home in Portsmouth Thursday for Mrs. William H. Connor, wife of Assistant Surgeon Connor, and Mrs. William E. Parker, wife of Major W. E. Parker, U.S.M.C.

Fifteen hundred enlisted men attended the singing services at the Armory on Sunday afternoon, thereby attesting their appreciation of these services for their benefit. Patriotic songs and hymns were sung and later refreshments were served. The Woman's Auxiliary of the War Commission Service gave a dance in the Armory on Saturday evening, which was largely attended by enlisted men. Music was furnished by the St. Helena band.

The funeral of Tilton Young Robertson, a member of the 115th Ambulance Company, of Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., who died at Camp McClellan, took place at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robertson, Thursday. The remains were accompanied from Camp McClellan by his brother, Davis Robertson, and Sergt. W. H. Fitchett, of the same ambulance corps, as a guard of honor. Mr. Robertson was to have been married last week to Miss Holladay, daughter of Mr. J. A. Holladay, of the Central Naval Y.M.C.A.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 10, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. Stewart E. White, U.S.R., have taken a cottage at Del Mar while the former is stationed at Camp Kearny. Capt. S. A. Purviance, U.S.A., retired, is registered at the Stratford Inn, Del Mar. Mrs. John Graham, wife of Captain Graham, U.S.N., has left for the East to visit her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Moore, U.S.N., retired. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Stephen Wallace, U.S.N., are at Hotel del Coronado, but after the first of December will occupy their new home at 9th street and Adella avenue, Coronado.

While Flight Instructor H. H. White and Cadet Aviator Horace Heisen were aloft in a standard reconnaissance airplane Thursday it fell from a height of about 400 feet, while near Fort Rosecrans. Instructor White sustained a broken nose and injured one hand, while Cadet Heisen escaped with bruises about the head and body.

The educational department of the Y.M.C.A. war work at Camp Kearny is now in charge of Prof. H. E. Parmenter, formerly superintendent of schools at Elmwood, Neb. Miss Helen Adams, a well-known violinist from Los Angeles, is giving her

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time for three days in playing for various events at the "Y" buildings at the camp. Lieut. L. M. Turner has been assigned as divisional instructor in French and has night classes as well as during the day.

Mrs. Geiger, wife of Surg. Albert J. Geiger, U.S.N., who has been spending some months at Coronado, has just left Philadelphia, where she will visit her parents during the winter. Mrs. William H. Whiting, wife of Rear Admiral Whiting, U.S.N., retired, and her daughter, Mrs. James H. Taylor, wife of Lieutenant Taylor, U.S.N., have gone to San Francisco for a visit of several weeks.

A complimentary luncheon was given to the New Mexico Infantry band by the management of the Stratford Inn, Del Mar, Tuesday. Father Patrick Flynn, a veteran of Verdun, holding a commission in the French army as captain, has been visiting here the past week and has addressed several organizations upon his experiences at the front. He served in the French army for twenty-two months.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 12, 1917.

Mrs. J. F. Houston has arrived from San Francisco to visit her daughter, Mrs. A. S. Cowan, and will remain during the winter. Mrs. Ralph Hospital and small daughter, of Fort Riley, are the guests of her parents, Col. and Mrs. C. F. Craig, en route to join Captain Hospital at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. Dent Sharp, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is the guest of Major and Mrs. W. F. Sharp.

Mrs. Cyrus J. Wilder, who spent a week with her parents, Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller, left Thursday to join Captain Wilder at Houston, Texas. Master Frank B. Crusan, of Kansas City, is the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartlett, in Leavenworth. During the absence of Major Crusan as a member of General Pershing's staff in France, Master Crusan is with Mrs. Crusan in Kansas City.

Mrs. Lettison came last week from Lincoln, Neb., to visit her son, Capt. H. P. Lettison, E.R.C. Mrs. Lettison is the wife of the judge of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and is one of the national vice-presidents of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Telesphor G. Gottschalk, of Fort Riley, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Harriet Markle, in Leavenworth.

An order here from The Adjutant General of the Army in Washington states that the new cantonments here when finished will be occupied by Signal Corps troops as follows: Depot Company No. 1, 5th Field Battalion, 6th Field Battalion, 410th Telegraph Battalion. These organizations will aggregate about 2,000 men, 500 animals, 114 wagons, and a number of motor trucks, motorcycles and motor cars.

Capt. Garrison Babcock, adjutant, Signal Corps Training Camp, returned Friday from Chicago, where he delivered an address on "Engineer's Responsibility" at the annual banquet of the Chicago Chapter, American Association of Engineers, of which he formerly was president. In appreciation of his former services as association president, Captain Babcock was presented with a beautiful saber. Major J. A. Lockwood, retired, who came to Fort Leavenworth several weeks ago to assume the duties of post adjutant, has been relieved from duty and will report to Col. Sedgwick Rice, commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks, for assignment to duty. The post made vacant by Major Lockwood will be filled by Capt. Willis E. Teale, C.E., who was post adjutant before the coming of Major Lockwood.

Lieuts. Paul Darlington, Charles Drake and S. D. Marks, Provisional Officers' Battalion, have been relieved from duty and ordered to report elsewhere. Lieutenant Darlington has been assigned to the 46th Infantry, Fort Benjamin Harrison; Lieutenant Drake to 39th Infantry, Camp Greene, N.C., and Lieutenant Marks, 21st Field Artillery, Fort Sam Houston. Col. Charles F. Craig, in charge of the laboratory, left Saturday for ten days' leave to be spent in Philadelphia. Capt. P. A. Hodson, who has made a special study of war risk insurance, delivered a lecture to the enlisted men at the post Friday afternoon. Captain Hodson was recently called to Washington, where the insurance plan was fully explained to him. Upon his return he gave a lecture to the officers.

Lieut. Claude B. Miller, Signal Corps Training Class, has been relieved from duty and ordered to report at New York. Lieutenant Miller is an old Signal Corps man, having returned to the Service from civil life with the declaration of war. Capt. Ralph W. Dusenbury, Inf., has been ordered to report to Colonel Miller, he having been assigned as an instructor at the Army Service School.

Refusing to turn out for drill proved a costly experiment for seven members of Battery A, 18th Field Artillery, who have been received at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, to serve long terms, as well as being dishonorably discharged from the Service and forfeiting all pay. It was charged that the men acting jointly, at Camp Fort Bliss, in August, mutinied against the authority of Lieut. Harry Harvey, commanding officer of the battery, and refused to assemble for drill. They were tried by court-martial Aug. 31.

Enlisted men of the 7th Engineers received a number of sweaters, wristlets, mufflers and helmets Saturday from Mrs. S. G. Godfrey, wife of Major Godfrey, who is secretary of the Comforts committee in the post. The articles are exceptionally well-made and were greatly appreciated.

Col. Clement F. Flagler and all the officers of the 7th Engineers posed for a group picture Friday. A picture of the enlisted men was taken several weeks ago.

Lieut. Edgar E. Hume, M.C., has been detailed as parole officer at the Disciplinary Barracks in addition to his other duties. He will be assisted by Lieut. Ralph Chambers, M.R.C. First Lieut. Earl De Lay, Dallas, Texas, and Ray Blanchard, Amarilla, Texas, have reported to the Army Service School and are assigned for duty at the Signal Officers' Training Camp. Lieutenant Blanchard formerly was connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Sergt. J. C. Shewalter, attached to the Disciplinary Barracks Guard, retired from active service Tuesday. He has served continuously since his enlistment at this post twenty-eight years ago. The 1st Company of the prison guard, as a testimonial of their esteem for Sergeant Shewalter, presented him on his retirement from the Government service with a handsome gold watch and chain.

Corpl. Alexander Christie, Company E, 410th Telegraph Battalion, died on Thursday, coming to his death through alcoholic poisoning and not meningitis as had been reported. Col. W. A. Shunk, post commandant, made the official statement. The board of physicians who performed the autopsy found large quantities of wood alcohol in the viscera.

Major and Mrs. Stuart Godfrey have returned from a week's absence at Fort Riley. Mrs. J. N. Macomb, wife of Captain Macomb, of the Engineers' Reserve Camp, has tendered her services for the next few weeks, until the end of the Engineer camp, as an instructor in French, the classes to be held in the Y.M.C.A. rooms in Leavenworth.

Mrs. De Long, head of the women's work in Kansas, was exceedingly complimentary in regard to her reports of the work of the Red Cross at Fort Leavenworth and auxiliaries in Leavenworth, on the occasion of her visit last week. She said that at no place she had visited in the country had the surgical dressings been so perfect. Through the courtesy of Col. E. B. Fuller, two large, well-lighted rooms in the Service Schools building have been given to the post chapter for the surgical dressings classes. Miss Trotter and her committee last week packed and shipped the following garments: Bath robes, blanket, 9; outing flannel pajamas, 22; elderdown shoulder wraps, 3; bed socks, long, 22; bed socks, long, 19; surgical operating gowns, 2; outing flannel pajamas, 1 pair; pillow cases, 10; muslin pajamas, 15 pair; draw sheets, 2; sheets, bed, 21; sweaters, 33; helmets, 29; wristlets, 64; socks, 49; mufflers, 8; bed socks, 1; bandages, triangle, 50; abdominal, 30; tail bandages, 15; compresses, 1,080; gauze strips, 60; knitted wash cloths, 108; gauze rolls, 6; pads, 30; laparotomy pads, 30; operating helmets, 2; gauze caps, 8; hot water covers, 4. The surgical dressings box contained 1,567 articles.

Col. W. A. Shunk, post commandant, takes great pride in the moral condition of the post and the improved conditions in Leavenworth. "In all my Army career I have never been located at a military post where conditions are as satisfactory as they are at Leavenworth just now," said Colonel Shunk. "If anyone wants confirmation of this statement let him go over our guard house and see for himself. A post guardhouse is the name which tells which way the wind blows. For some time

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we have had but three men in the jail. Two of these were sent from other posts, and the other was incarcerated for the commission of some petty offense."

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 14, 1917.

One of the prettiest parties of the week was given this evening by Mrs. P. E. Chamberlin and Mrs. R. M. Cutts at the Chamberlin home, complimentary to Miss Elizabeth George. Only the girls of the station and the bachelors were included in the invitations for the dance and supper.

Naval Constr. P. H. Fretz, who has been recuperating from his recent illness at Arrowhead Springs, San Bernardino county, returned to the yard Monday. Lieut. V. McLott, U.S. M.C., is under treatment at the naval hospital, where he underwent an operation last week. Mrs. T. J. J. See entertained at bridge Saturday. Prize winners, Mesdames Moulton, Whitmore, Sahn, McCorkindale and Van Mater.

Mrs. R. G. Coman is entertaining her mother, Mrs. McMeans, of Santa Rosa. Paymr. and Mrs. Roland W. Schumann are spending three months with Mrs. Schumann's parents, Judge and Mrs. J. P. Sullivan, of San Francisco, while the paymaster is on sick leave. Paymr. and Mrs. Henry DeF. Mel, who have been residing in San Francisco, have taken up their residence at Yerba Buena. Mrs. Harold Cloke, who returned with Colonel Cloke from Manila a few weeks ago, has gone to Cleveland after a short visit with her mother, Mrs. Thomas Findley, in San Francisco. Later she will join Colonel Cloke at Battle Creek, Mich.

Miss Louise Richards, of Vallejo, the fiancée of Lieut. W. E. Baughman, was guest of honor at a large luncheon given in San Francisco last week by Miss Ione Toles. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Aubrey K. Shoup, who have been making their home in San Francisco, have left for the East.

Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell has returned from a short visit to Willows. Chaplain and Mrs. James Osseward, of Alcatraz, entertained at dinner in San Francisco last week for Col. and Mrs. J. Gerrard, Capt. and Mrs. R. T. Snow, Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Modisette and Mrs. Zilba Drolinger. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Roller, who spent their short honeymoon at Del Monte, are visiting Mrs. Roller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Scott, in Oakland, preparatory to leaving for American Lake Friday.

Miss Regina Peppard has returned to her home in Seattle after a visit with Mrs. O. A. Anderson. Mrs. H. N. Gleason is spending a few days in San Francisco. Miss Mary Gorgas came up from San Francisco to-day to spend a few days with Miss Elizabeth George. Miss Mary A. Yerkes, of Oak Park, Ill., fiancée of Lieut. Archibald N. Olney, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Charles S. Yerkes, arrived here to-day and is a guest at the home of Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Olney, parents of Mrs. Yerkes. Their wedding will take place to-morrow afternoon. Miss Yerkes coming to this coast owing to the inability of Lieutenant Olney to secure sufficient leave to permit of his making the trip to her home.

Capt. and Mrs. John B. Thompson, whose marriage took place in San Diego about ten days ago, the bride being the daughter of Brig. Gen. George B. Cameron, are spending their honeymoon at Del Monte, but will reach San Francisco in a few days. Captain Thompson is aid to Major Gen. Arthur Murray and he and his bride will reside at Fort Mason. A large detachment of sailors went down from here last week to share with those from Yerba Buena in the honors of a ball given for 300 of their number in both ballrooms of the St. Francis Hotel. The members of the San Francisco Musical Society, of which Miss Maude Wellendorf is the president, were the hostesses of the evening.

Andrew McInnis, of Vallejo, passed the examination last July for appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. With Mrs. McInnis he is to leave shortly for Quantico, Va. Major J. Wilson Shields gave a dinner in the red room of the Bohemian Club last week, complimentary to Fleet Surg. E. H. Daley, of the British ship Orbits. Others present: Capt. H. P. Buckle, of that ship, Capt. Harry George, Col. Guy I. Edie, Charles H. Shields, Lieut. Edward McIntyre and Capt. Morton Gibbons.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 10, 1917.

Postmaster General Burleson arrived last week for an inspection of postoffice facilities at the military camps. A new postoffice as large as the one at Camp Travis has been promised to Colonel Chitty at Kelly Field.

Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston was hostess Monday at a luncheon at the Country Club, honoring Mrs. Malvern-H. Barnum, who will leave Thursday to join General Barnum at Rockford, Ill. Covers were laid for Mesdames Barnum, John W. Ruckman, H. T. Allen, J. P. O'Neil, Mitchell H. L. Laubach, James McF. Foulke, of Philadelphia, H. S. Mulliken, Davis and Miss Wilberg, of New York. Mrs. Charles Wheatly and children left this morning for Petersburg, Va., to join Captain Wheatly, stationed there. Mrs. Smithie Graves arrived Wednesday from New York, to be with her sister, Mrs. George Martin, for the winter.

Mrs. George T. Bartlett, wife of Major Gen. G. P. Bartlett,

who is abroad, is the guest of her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell Bartlett.

Col. Andrew J. Houston, son of Gen. Sam Houston, has returned to La Porte after a visit to his sister, Mrs. Nettie Houston Bringham. Mrs. E. L. Dinwiddie has returned from Camp Wadsworth, where she has been visiting her husband, Dr. Dinwiddie, who is stationed there.

Pois at the post was the incentive for scores of motorists to take advantage of the perfect day and attend. Mrs. H. T. Allen served tea, assisted by Mrs. Sterling P. Adams. The affair will be one of the weekly treats for the lovers of the sport. Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Lytle have returned from New Orleans and Houston, and will be house guests of Mrs. Lytle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Gallagher, for a few days before going to San Benito, where Captain Lytle is stationed with the 57th U.S. Infantry.

Col. and Mrs. Quackenbush entertained at dinner at the Country Club Halloween for Major Gen. and Mrs. Ruckman, Miss Ruckman, Lieut. John Ruckman, Col. and Mrs. H. Laubach, Col. and Mrs. Galbraith, Capt. and Mrs. Bowers Davis and Major Henry Claggett. Col. and Mrs. E. C. Carey are at home in their new bungalow, at 2600 River avenue. Col. W. P. Chitty will leave to-day for Washington for a conference with War Department officials. Work will not start on the new aviation field until after Colonel Chitty returns. Capt. A. Boyrvin, of the French flying service, arrived in San Antonio Wednesday from Washington. He is chief of the French flying officers in America, and all French instructors at various aviation fields are under his command. A visit was made to Kelly Field and the officers told there, as he is telling them at all the fields, what the Service needs most for effective service at the front.

Mrs. Arthur Thayer and children left last week for Brownsville, to visit Mrs. Stock. Mrs. John E. Hemphill arrived Monday from Georgia, to be the guest of her father, Col. Joseph Girard, for several weeks.

A special dinner, celebrating the football victory of Battery B, 343d Field Artillery over Battery A last Wednesday, and also the record of the battery in subscribing \$2,000 more than any other battery to the Liberty Loan, was held Friday. Officers and men both attended and many were accompanied by their wives.

Colonel Chitty, commander of Kelly Field, yesterday received orders from Washington to begin organizing 100 squadrons for aviation service abroad. Part of the 100 squadrons will be made up from the recruits now coming in at the rate of 300 daily.

One hundred and twenty-five members of the detachment of the San Antonio Arsenal with its officers met at a farewell banquet at the Menger Hotel last night in honor of a number who will soon leave the School of Ordnance Instruction for active duty elsewhere. Colonel Morton, who recently replaced Major Jordan, spoke to his men up on the "Gravity of the Situation," and the work that confronts them. He told them of the greatness of the Ordnance Department and thanked the men for their co-operation. Among the other officers present were Capt. R. N. Bodine, O.D., U.S.A.; Capt. Cedric Burgher, U.S.R.; Lieut. William B. Ladd, Jr., U.S.R., and Lieut. Austin Karhas, U.S.R., all of the arsenal and its school. The San Antonio Arsenal is the city's oldest military establishment. It is the largest issuing ordnance arsenal in the United States. It has recently been selected one of the four training schools for non-commissioned officers. Every six weeks witnesses the incoming of additional men.

Mrs. Munroe McFarland and Mrs. Frank Boggs entertained Tuesday at the Country Club at luncheon followed by bridge for about thirty ladies from the post. Major and Mrs. Jack Heard entertained at dinner in their quarters at Kelly Field, No. 2, Friday, honoring Major and Mrs. Wilbourne, who have recently arrived to be located there. The guests included the

honorees and Miss Janie Polk, Mrs. Heard and Captain Lyster. A theater party at the Majestic followed.

Major Gen. H. T. Allen and his entire staff inspected Camp Travis. This is the first official inspection of the cantonment that its commander has made. In the afternoon General Allen, accompanied by Lieut. Col. J. J. Kingman, chief of staff, visited the rifle range now in course of construction at Leon Springs. They were accompanied by Major J. G. Winters, division ordnance officer. The construction at Leon Springs is progressing rapidly. More than 200 targets are in course of construction. This means that 400 men or more can shoot at the same time. The range will be the largest in the country when completed. On the site will be storehouses for the shelter of ammunition and supplies and temporary shacks where cooking can be done for the men while they are on the range.

Sixty cottages, to cost approximately \$500 a piece, including furnishing, will be built near Camp Travis to accommodate the families of officers who will be on duty at the camp. The decision to erect the cottages is the result of an appeal to the Chamber of Commerce by Major Gen. H. T. Allen, who says that many officers have had to send their families away because the house facilities of the city are inadequate. The method of building the houses is to form a syndicate. The sixty houses will cost more than \$40,000. They will rent for from \$25 to \$30 a month each. General Allen has offered the use of about twenty-five acres of ground belonging to the reservation near Camp Travis, and says he will build roads and pave streets.

Drilling of recruits at Camp Travis has reached the stage where the men are being taught wig-wag signalling, troop and squad movement by both arm and whistle signalling, and the finer points of soldiering. Within a short time, according to present plans, the men will practically all be equipped with rifles, and the handling of the small arms will be started. This will include the study of the mechanism of the breech, the care of the weapon, and then day-long hikes to Leon Springs to the range, where they will hold target practice for two or three days. Officers of the division after handling the men for several weeks are almost unanimous in expressing themselves highly pleased at the progress made by the men.

San Antonio's first military balloon flights were made when three were sent up from the training school. Signal corps men from the Government balloon school at Omaha, Neb., who have just arrived, were the passengers in the balloons, all of which landed safely after remaining in the air for some time. The first balloon was sent up with Capt. E. S. Cole as pilot, and the balloon is considered the largest of its kind in the world, and made a trip of sixteen miles. The second balloon, which left the ground shortly after one o'clock, reached an altitude of 4,000 feet before landing west of Camp Travis. The third took a course still farther west. There will be daily ascensions all through the winter. Twelve balloons are at the school and the number that will be sent up will be increased over the number sent up on the opening day. In addition to the gas balloon flights the course at the school will include kite ballooning. The work of the school will include also the military features of observation, aerial photography and signaling. Applications for aerial observers as well as for pilots already are being taken at Fort Sam Houston. J. W. Bemis, president of the Missouri Aeronautical Society, who has moved the school here from St. Louis, witnessed the first flights, and will remain in San Antonio during the winter.

Aviation Student David Bondurant, a recent graduate of the ground school at Austin, and one of Major Burwell's most promising flyers, was solo flying Thursday when his machine, a J.N. 4, went into a "slide slip," and fell 100 feet, completely wrecking it. Major Wilbourne, commandant of the field, was the first to reach the fallen aviator, who climbed out of the wreckage without a scar.

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being purchased by the Southern Department, the French government having discontinued shipments of horses from the United States. The horses have been offered to the U.S., and are now being examined. Those that meet the requirements and are passed by the examiner are being taken. Major Gen. John W. Ruckman, chief of staff, paid a visit to the remount station where the horses are being kept for the French government.

The "Trench and Camp" is a new weekly publication that has made its appearance in the army camp in and about San Antonio. The publication will contain four pages of news gathered from the camps and four pages of cartoons and news of general nature. The first issue carried on its front page a personal message from President Wilson as commander in chief of the Army. Lieut. Col. A. D. Filley, formerly of the British Flying Corps, but detached to come to America as a member of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, is making a visit to all the aviation fields as a student and advisor. Colonel Filley, with Major Maxwell Kirby, was in San Antonio last week and paid a visit to Kelly Field.

Six thousand five hundred negroes arrived at Camp Travis during the week. They were sent to training battalions of the Depot Brigade, and work will start immediately under command of white officers and non-commissioned officers. The first 1,000 to reach the camp were assigned to the Engineer's Battalion, which is being equipped to be sent abroad without loss of time. Their work will consist chiefly of laboring under the direction of the Engineer Corps.

Acting on orders from the War Department, Major Gen. H. T. Allen issued instructions for the transfer of 3,722 enlisted men from the 90th Division, Camp Travis, to the 88th Division, Camp Bowie, Fort Worth. These men taken from the 166th Depot Brigade, which is the organization where all surplus men have been sent, will be used to fill the gaps in the ranks of the Texas and Oklahoma National Guard organizations.

Capt. T. H. Kruttschnitt, who has been assistant to the Department Quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston in charge of railway transportation, received orders transferring him to Philadelphia. Lieut. Col. Charles Clarke was ordered to Southern Department headquarters en route to Eagle Pass.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 11, 1917.

Lieut. Andrew Warrum, of the Aviation Section, has been in Salt Lake spending a few days with his parents, Postmaster and Mrs. Noble Warrum, on his way to Long Island. His older brother, Noble, who has also won a commission in the same service, preceded him by only about a fortnight, and both hope shortly to be sent abroad.

Orders were sent out during the past week from Col. Alfred Hasbrouck advising all officers to instruct their enlisted men how to make application for enrolment in the series of camps which will begin on Jan. 5. These camps are for graduates of certain schools or colleges which have military training and for enlisted men. Applications must be in not later than Dec. 1.

Capt. A. J. Meachin, who has been to American Lake in Washington to take another contingent of drafted men, has returned and reports that Camp Lewis is in very fine condition, the entire policing being under direction of Major W. H. Gregory, formerly a well-known lawyer in Salt Lake and an officer of the National Guard. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene B. Palmer entertained on Nov. 7 at a box party for Col. Clarence E. Dentler, who was to leave with his regiment for Des Moines, Ia. The other guests were Major and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kiser and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Charles Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl A. Scheid entertained at a delightful dinner on Thursday, having as their guests of honor Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme, Col. and Mrs. George L. Byram and Colonel Dentler. The decorations were all of a patriotic nature and covers were laid for twenty. Major and Mrs. Resolve P. Palmer entertained at a supper on Thursday in compliment to Capt. Henri Bloch, of the French army, who has been stationed here as special instructor for some time. The guests were mainly the younger officers on the post and some of the young girls from town.

Chairman Clarence Bamberger, head of the local Liberty Loan committee, sent a cordial letter to Colonel Hasbrouck last week thanking him and through him the soldiers of the three regiments for their aid in financing and also in creating interest in the second Liberty Loan.

A recent issue of the Salt Lake Tribune had a very interesting photograph of Major Emory S. West and his "happy squadron," consisting of Mrs. West and seven youngsters. The same picture was sent recently to Colonel Roosevelt and brought a congratulatory letter in reply. Capt. Sherman Armstrong, Q.M.C., who has been stationed in Washington, has recently been transferred to Fort Sam Houston and passed through here, visiting his parents at his home in Salt Lake. Governor and Mrs. Simon Bamberger and their daughter, Miss Elsa Bamberger, who is secretary of the Woman's Council of National Defense in Salt Lake, are to leave within a few days for a visit to the Utah boys at Camp Kearny, Linda Vista.

Capt. and Mrs. Russell P. Hartle, who were married Oct. 31, were obliged to postpone their honeymoon trip on account of Captain Hartle's duty in charge of the machine-gun company at Douglas, and they remained at the Hotel Utah till Nov. 8.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 16, 1917.

The U.S. Army along the border of the Rio Grande from Presidio, Texas, to El Paso, was put into action Wednesday night, when Villistas attacked Ojinaga, Mexico, and put the Mexican population of that city to flight, killing all those who came in their way. In response to a telephone call from Marfa, the nearest American town, troops of the 8th Cavalry, under command of Col. George T. Langhorne, were rushed to Marfa from the Big Bend district, the latter and his staff making the journey in his automobile. It is reported that Villa and his bandits are in control of the river for nearly 200 miles, and in view of this fact Col. Horatio G. Sickel, commanding the El Paso district, has placed a heavy guard along the line to prevent any raids or small towns being made. Juarez, just across from El Paso, was warned Thursday that Villa troops would make an attempt to take possession of that town in a few days, and in consequence much excitement prevails. A small body of bandits made its appearance opposite Ysleta, Thursday, and opened fire on the U.S. patrol, which was returned by the U.S. troops. Many of the population of the Mexican city of Ojinaga escaped to the American side of the river, seeking the protection of the U.S. troops. So far it has not been learned definitely just where Francisco Villa is located.

Capt. J. Dougan, Lieut. M. Ranel, Adjutant Louis Hersent and Sergeants V. Dumont and Louis Voutier of the French army have been spending a few days in El Paso from their station at Camp Cody, N.M., where they are on duty as instructors. While in El Paso the young Frenchmen were guests of Capt. A. C. Stanford, assistant district adjutant.

One hundred and forty seamen of the U.S. Navy and 184 Filipinos from Goat Island, Cal., spent a few hours in El Paso on Thursday en route to an eastern port. Their band, comprising seventy-five pieces, gave a concert at the Union station. The men were in charge of Chief Boatswain Lee Oleson.

A cotillion dance was given Friday evening at the big tabernacle of the 34th Infantry by members of the regiment. For favors sterling silver vanity cases were presented to the girls and silver knives to the men. The regimental band of the 34th furnished music for dancing. Col. and Mrs. Horatio G. Sickel gave an informal dinner at the Country Club Thursday, when they had Col. and Mrs. H. O. Williard and Major and Mrs. H. S. Wagner as guests.

The officers and ladies of the 5th Cavalry entertained a number of their friends from the city and the surrounding district with a dance at the post hall on Wednesday evening. The band of the 5th furnished the music. The El Paso young women who sponsored the football game on Wednesday afternoon at the stadium of the El Paso High School between the teams from the 34th Infantry and the 13th Artillery were entertained with elaborate dinners the same evening. Those of the 34th Infantry were entertained at Hotel Paso del Norte.

Chaperoning the young people were Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Weyand and Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Miller. The guests of the officers of the Artillery team were entertained at the Sheldon Hotel. The football game was attended by a thousand or more persons, many of whom were soldiers from Deming, N.M., as well as a large number from the district.

"Trinket and Treasure" fund day, held by the City Federation of Women of El Paso for the benefit of the United States aviators, brought in many hundreds of dollars' worth of old silver and gold. A large chest was necessary to hold the collection. This will be sent to headquarters in New York city, where they will be melted into bars and sold, the money to be used for the Aviation Section.

Major E. J. Ely, district adjutant, has gone to the Mesclero Indian agency, where he will meet Major James A. O'Conner, 9th Engineers, and they will enjoy a few days' hunting trip.

The war fund for the Y.M.C.A. has been over-subscribed in the Southwest, El Paso raising more than the quota expected. Chaplain O. J. W. S. Scott, 10th Cav., has arrived in El Paso and will spend several weeks here.

The Welfare Recreation committee of El Paso is doing some fine work for the soldiers of the district. Recently they have taken over the Soldiers' Red Cross home, a small house of five rooms, which will now be in the hands of a caretaker and his wife, and will continue to provide many things for the benefit of the soldiers in the city.

Lieut. Henri F. Negre, of France, who was a visitor in El Paso for several days en route to Fort Sill, Okla., where he goes as an instructor, was entertained by several friends. More than 100 officers from the camp at Deming, N.M., many of whom were accompanied by their families, spent the week-end last week in El Paso, returning to camp Monday morning.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schiffel Barracks, H.T., Nov. 1, 1917.

Lieut. Haskins gave a dinner on Friday for the Misses Van Way, Baldwin, Hocking, Peck, Oliver and Austin, Lieutenants Davis, Mann, Fagg and Fowler. Mrs. White had dinner on Friday for the Misses Cotchett and White and Lieutenants Cotchett, Pinkerton and White. On Saturday Dr. and Mrs. Monsarrat gave a dinner dance at the Courtland Hotel in Honolulu for the Misses McChesney and Cotchett, Lieutenants Cotchett, Fowler and Monsarrat.

Dr. and Mrs. Varvel were the dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. Forbes on Sunday. Mrs. Owenshine was hostess to the 1st Infantry bridge club on Wednesday. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Hennessey, Lieut. and Mrs. Clary, Miss Larson and Major Patterson took dinner at a Japanese club in Honolulu.

Mesdames Lewis, Wilson and Owenshine gave a tennis tea on Monday. The tennis court of the 1st Infantry was used for the occasion. The players were Mesdames McLaurin, Arnold, Lewis, Stearns, Thurber, Hauser, Wilson, Owenshine. Dr. and Mrs. Varvel gave a dinner on Thursday for Dr. and Mrs. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. Hennessey were hosts at dinner on Thursday for Lieutenants Wilson and Cleary.

Dr. Pinkerton gave a dinner at the Moana Hotel in Honolulu on Tuesday for Misses Cotchett, Marguerite White, Raymond, Marybelle White, Buckland, MacAdams, Walker, Major Smith, Lieutenants White, Bull, White, Bull, Clark, Skilton and Cotchett. Tuesday, Captains Greenwald and Frankenberg and Lieutenant Heyeser were guests of Lieutenants Bradley, Lynch and Bullene at a stag party.

Mrs. Van Way has received word that Colonel Van Way has been sent to France. Mrs. Van Way and children are leaving on the November transport and will make their home in Los Angeles.

Mrs. John Burnett is spending a few weeks at the Haleiwa Hotel. Mrs. Meals and children sailed on the Maui Nov. 1. They will spend the winter in Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Lowe had three tables of bridge on Friday for Mrs. Meals.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Nov. 3, 1917.

A "trench tea" was the novel and original party given by Miss Isabel Baker and Capt. Lester Baker on Thursday. The guests assembled at the Administration Building, where the young ladies donned "slickers," and each with an Army officer officer as instructor, filed through the long line of trench-work, stopping now and then to study the many interesting features of the "first, second and third line trenches." At one point near the target range several soldiers were stationed with service rifles and a target at 600 yards was provided. The young ladies all shot for record and an "expert rifleman badge" was won by Miss Dorothy Sachs, who made a "4"; Miss Madeline Andrews was second with a "3," and Miss Frances Brown made a "2." There were many misses that echoed and ricocheted into the hills of the Koolan Range, but of course, that was to be expected on first experience in first line trenches, and caused much amusement. Later tea was served under a tent by on the lawn behind the club, at which Mrs. Edward F. Witsell presided, with several soldiers to assist her. Mess kits were used instead of the usual tableware, adding a touch of Army life to the delightfully novel affair. Dancing was then enjoyed in the hop room. This party served as a debut for the new bachelors on the post, and as an opportunity to meet some of the most attractive town and Service girls.

Mrs. Julia E. Lohman surprised her friends on Wednesday by announcing her departure for the States on the transport which was to sail next day. Mrs. Lohman expects to be gone about two months, and while away will visit in California. Mrs. Frederick Hadra was a hostess on Friday at tea and for the regimental parade. These Friday teas are a very popular form of entertaining. Mrs. Hadra's guests were Mesdames Drinkwater, Ogilvie, White, Witsell, Moore, Randolph, Brown, the Misses White, Miss Totale Bivens and Miss Isabel Baker.

Mrs. Edward Sweeney entertained with a tea on Tuesday at Young's Roof Garden for Mesdames Daniel E. Gienty, Frank C. Bolles, Frederick Hadra and Julia E. Lohman. Mrs. Edward F. Witsell was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett on Tuesday.

The corps of nurses at the Department Hospital gave a Halloween masquerade dance at the Nurses' Home on Monday evening. Mrs. Julia E. Lohman entertained at a large card party on the Monday before she left for the coast. Mrs. Robert H. Peck and Capt. Ralph G. Holliday won the prizes. Assisting at supper were Mrs. Edward F. Witsell and Mrs. James M. Johnson.

Mrs. Edward Sweeney, who was a frequent visitor on the post during her stay in Honolulu, left on the Columbia this week for her home in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Edward F. Witsell were guests of Dr. Harry M. Dieber for dinner at the Young's Cafe on Wednesday. A Halloween party, composed of Misses Kathleen Law, Marjory Cappe, Margaret Ayers, Capt. William H. Britton, Mr. Bob McConniston and Capt. Robert A. Sharrar had dinner at Young's Hotel.

Mrs. James M. T. Pearson was hostess at luncheon on Friday for Mrs. James M. Johnson, Mrs. Drinkwater and Mrs. Sims T. Hoyt. Major and Mrs. Frederick Hadra entertained on Sunday at dinner for Captains Ludy, Baldwin and Alexander. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph R. Vogel had as their house guest for the week-end Mr. Charles Emminger, of San Francisco.

Lieut. William T. Mathias was host at a dinner given at the 25th Infantry club on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Keene, Miss Silburn Purvis, Miss Isabel Baker and Lieutenant Rogers, taking his guests to the hop given by the 25th after dinner. Mr. Herbert G. Moody, who has been visiting his uncle and aunt, Major and Mrs. Daniel E. Gienty, received a cable on Tuesday which called him home, and he sailed for San Francisco this week.

Capt. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett were guests of the Kamehameha cadets for dinner on Sunday at the mess hall at the Kamehameha school. Capt. Lester Baker, Dr. Harry M. Dieber, Captains Lohman, Sharrar, Britton, Witsell and Mrs. Edward F. Witsell enjoyed the Halloween festivities at Young's Roof Garden on Wednesday evening. Major and Mrs. Frederick Hadra entertained at supper on Sunday for Mrs. Moore, Dr. Harry M. Dieber and Lieut. William E. Kramer. The Tuesday night card club met at the Administration Building this week, with Mrs. Julia E. Lohman as hostess. Mrs. Lohman also won the prize.

Mrs. Edward Sweeney was the house guest of Major and Mrs. Daniel E. Gienty on Monday night. Mrs. Horace D. Bloombergh had bridge on Friday for Mesdames Witsell, Callender and Brown. The game was played out under the beautiful hau tree at the water's edge, where tea was served. Lieut. and

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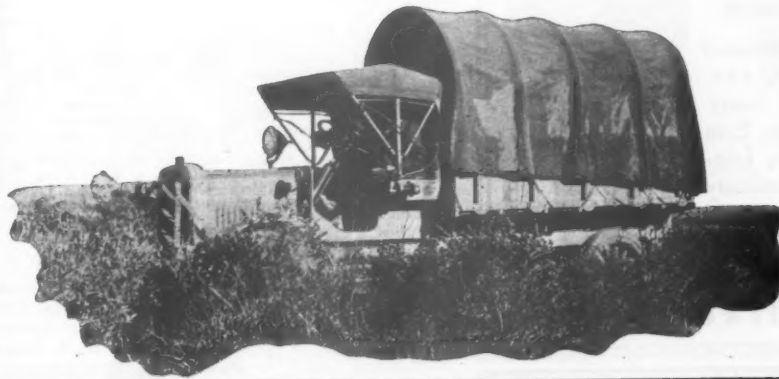
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Mrs. Seth W. Webb entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Capt.
and Mrs. Sims T. Hoyt and Mrs. Peterson.

CHINA EXPEDITION NOTES.

Tientsin, China, Oct. 27, 1917.

It is now a little over one month since the distressing flood spread over Tientsin and for many miles over the surrounding country, with tremendous loss of property and no telling how many lives of the unfortunate, poor Chinese, and as usual the Americans are among the first to administer relief to the suffering. The American Red Cross has made a grant of \$50,000 in gold toward flood relief work in Chihli Province. Mr. Roger S. Green, of the China Medical Board and resident director of the Rockefeller Foundation in China, is acting as the society's representative. Col. Edward Sigerfoos, the commandant of the U.S. troops in Tientsin, chairman of the executive committee, has had erected a camp, built of adobe, to accommodate 5,000 refugees at the extremity of the ex-German concession, and to give refugees from the foreign concessions the first claim to accommodation. All refugees will be medically examined before admission to the camp, bathed, inoculated and furnished with clean clothing. The American doctors will exercise close supervision over the inmates of the camp, and the American troops will assist in the management of the camp, with their customary thoroughness and administrative efficiency. Never in the history has there been a greater calamity befalling the whole community. The Army barracks have been reached in rowboats pretty generally, and for weeks it was necessary to travel over most of the city in rowboats or launches, climbing on fence tops or porches, or up a ladder, entering some of our loveliest homes in the second floors, as was the case in Captain Slaughter's. Mrs. Slaughter left with her son for Tongshan. Captains Mygatt, Van Vliet, Morrow and Hall gave up their flooded homes and secured apartments at the Astor House. Captain Buck moved his family to the Queen's Hotel. Colonel Rand had been granted a ten days' leave and with Mrs. Rand it was spent sightseeing in Peking, Ming Tombs and Great Wall. Mrs. Samuel Price left with her children for Tongshan, and Capt. and Mrs. Emery spent a few days in Peking visiting Ming Tombs and Great Wall. Captain Phillips secured a sufficient leave to take his wife and sick child back to the States.

Captain Mygatt has been ordered home as lieutenant colonel in the Aviation Section, and left early this month with his family for a short visit in Japan before sailing for the States. Mrs. Mygatt entertained the ladies of the regiment at tea in the Astor Hotel.

Mrs. Sigerfoos and daughter have sailed from San Francisco and will arrive in Tientsin about the middle of November. Mrs. Frederick Dale and Miss Audrey Dale, of Manila, spent a few days in Tientsin this month. Capt. and Mrs. Case, of Manila, were also visitors here recently. Major and Mrs. Miller entertained at dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. Emery and Buck. Major and Mrs. Bassett, J.A.G. O.R.C., are living at the Astor House. Miss Wilder, guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Watts, has left for Manila.

Our Red Cross Society of Tientsin is now working for the Flood Relief. Mrs. Peck, wife of Dr. Albert P. Peck, of the city, has been elected president, to succeed Mrs. Yount, who has returned to the States, and Mrs. Watts, wife of Chaplain Watts, is vice-president.

The China Expedition men have subscribed about \$34,400 to the Liberty Loan.

Lieutenant Killian, Lee and Wallace, who so recently arrived here, have been ordered to Manila. Lieutenant Allen was in Peking this month with the baseball team.

Chaplain Watts hopes to begin his Sunday services early in November at the new barracks. The heating plant is being installed in the large recreation room, and the water has been pumped out of the compound and a general cleaning up. When All Saints' Church can be properly renovated for use, having been up to the floor for several weeks, the Chaplain will hold his evening Sunday service in the church. Capt. and Mrs. Emery entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Miller and Capt. and Mrs. Buck. Mrs. Miller gave a tea for the ladies of the regiment on Oct. 26. Col. and Mrs. Rand entertained at dinner recently for Dr. Ida Kahn, of the city; Prof. and Mrs. Barker, of Pao Yang University; Lieut. and Mrs. Vachon and Mrs. Buck. Lieutenant Mesheory, 9th Cav., of Camp Steenburg, has been in Tientsin during the past month with the baseball team of the 9th Cavalry.

Three little new members of the Army contingent have arrived within the past month—Hayes A. Kroner, Jr., Patricia Vachon and Marian Nulsen—and are attracting much attention from the regiment, and congratulations are being extended the proud parents.

31ST DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Brig. Gen. John L. Hayden, at present commanding the 31st Division, National Guard, at Camp Wheeler, Ga., announced the following changes in assignment of medical officers on Nov. 7: 1st Lieuts. W. S. Wiley, P. D. Bunting, and F. B. Rawlings, to 122d Infantry; W. H. McKeever and J. L. Smith to 123d Infantry; P. H. Fitzgerald to 124th Infantry; J. R. Dyson to 118th Field Artillery, and L. M. Tompkins, all M.R.C., to 123d Ambulance Co.; T. F. Jackson, M.C.N.G., to Field Hospital No. 123; R. D. Swab to 122d Ambulance Co.; L. L. Terry to 122d Ambulance Co.; H. P. Rankin to 124th Ambulance Co.; F. P. Morgan to Q.M. and ordnance camp, and R. S. Zimmerman, M.R.C., to Field Hospital No. 123.

Second Lieut. Ira M. Catlin, Q.M.C., U.S.N.A., has been assigned to duty as assistant division Q.M.

Field Hospital heretofore numbered 124 will be Field Hospital No. 122 and Field Hospital heretofore numbered 122 will be Field Hospital No. 124.

First Lieut. J. E. Chambers, 124th Inf., is transferred to the 106th Field Signal Battalion for duty; 2d Lieut. Ben W. Hopson, 124th Inf., is attached for duty at the 106th Field Signal Battalion; 1st Lieut. R. E. Milan, 124th Inf., is detailed as O.O. of the Camp Wheeler target range.

General Hayden reviewed the division on Nov. 19, and the commands made up of Georgia, Alabama and Florida National Guardsmen made a highly creditable appearance. The division symbol is a conventionalized design of the letters "D.D." (Dixie Division) with the first D inverted, the symbol printed in bright red colors and all baggage will be so marked.

The Division Athletic Council will conduct a divisional athletic meet on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 9. The events are: Tug of war, 75 men to a side, all from one company; mile race for time, 100 men from each company, one company to a regiment competing; the time of the last man of a company to be taken as the time of the company; bomb throwing for accuracy, 50 men to a team, all from one company, and one company to the regiment; outline of this event to be suggested by Captain Bellott, of the French army; bomb throwing for distance, 50 men from one company, one company to a regiment; Captain Bellott, of the French army, will outline this event; standing broad jump relay, 50 men from a company, one company to a regiment; chariot race, 50 men to a team, one team from each regiment; each team subdivided into ten teams of five men each, each sub-team running twenty-five yards and back to start before giving the relay to the next team; the sub-teams to run in hand gripped positions, maintaining positions of hands during the race; equipment race, three men from each regiment, regardless of company; running high jump, three men from each regiment, regardless of company. There will be one award in this meet, furnished by the Division Athletic Council. This will go to the regiment winning the greatest number of points. The award will go permanently to the regiment first winning two such

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meets, these meets to be conducted at close intervals in the future.

The following promotions of National Guard officers, and appointments of Reserve Corps officers and enlisted men, National Guard, are announced, at headquarters, 31st Division, Camp Wheeler, Ga., Nov. 13, 1917. Each officer is assigned to and will join the organization as indicated below:

HEADQUARTERS TROOP.

First Lieut. J. E. Kelly, Cav. N.G., to be captain, Cav. N.G.
Second Lieut. M. B. Hutton, Cav. N.G., to be first lieutenant, Cav. N.G.

116TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

To be first lieutenant of Infantry, N.G.—2d Lieut. J. L. Caton, J. G. Brauner, J. P. Hewitt.
To be second lieutenants of Infantry, N.G.—2d Lieut. E. F. Hildreth, R. A. New, M. A. Myatt, R. K. Stow, C. C. Chandler.

117TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

To be first lieutenants of Infantry, N.G.—1st Lieut. W. E. Hitchcock; 2d Lieut. T. L. McCarthy, W. T. Gary, B. Fleming.
To be second lieutenants of Infantry, N.G.—2d Lieut. L. Wienges, F. D. Willis, E. S. Parker, C. T. Fund Jr., Supply Sergt. M. F. Hawkins; 1st Sergt. R. Y. Creech; Sergt. G. R. Ballie, E. H. Arrington.

118TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

To be first lieutenant of Infantry, N.G.—2d Lieut. T. L. Hamilton.
To be second lieutenants of Infantry, N.G.—2d Lieut. D. Getaz, J. T. Gardner, B. P. Hollis, W. C. Gilbert, Jr., T. A. Cresson, G. B. Ferrell, J. H. Busch.

121ST INFANTRY.

To be major of Infantry, N.G.—Capt. O. H. B. Bloodworth, Jr.
To be captains of Infantry, N.G.—1st Lieut. B. T. Watkins, J. E. B. McLendon.

To be first lieutenants of Infantry, N.G.—2d Lieut. W. J. Butler, U. T. Winklett, E. S. Settle, J. W. Carrington, O. L. Bailey, C. P. Graddick, B. C. Hogue, C. F. Stuart, W. H. Morgan, L. C. Sheehan; 1st Lieut. J. H. Roach, J. B. Roberts, J. M. Scott, Jr.; 2d Lieut. C. T. Bush; 1st Lieut. G. M. Bragan; Sergt. J. G. Holst.
To be second lieutenants of Infantry, N.G.—Regtl. Supply Sergt. J. H. Darby; Sergts. L. C. S. Matteson, W. B. Bartlett; 1st Sergt. C. I. Bennett; 2d Lieut. E. S. Hathaway, G. S. Fox, Jr., J. W. Greenawalt, R. E. Galloway, R. F. Hamilton, C. M. Kemp, B. G. Ellison, G. L. Inge, G. B. Knott, M. Lowrey, P. G. White, F. O. Gooch, M. W. Hirsch, A. C. Clements, T. W. Hagan, E. C. King, F. F. Echols, H. P. Edwards, E. D. Jeter, C. O. Morgan, J. P. Edwards, F. A. Hahn, R. B. Ingman.

122D INFANTRY.

To be first lieutenants of Infantry, N.G.—2d Lieut. E. F. Booth, J. F. Bracewell, L. W. Wilson, C. V. Anderson, W. H. Stamper, H. Short, W. H. Parker, W. W. Carrington, O. L. Bailey, H. F. Nelligan, E. O. Riedman, M. M. Burns; 1st Lieut. R. P. Campbell, J. M. Bass, P. H. Callahan, W. A. Seagle; 2d Lieut. R. W. Lind, H. S. Dunn, S. K. Orr, W. T. Cagle, G. A. Moore, A. S. Crumley, D. B. Lohrop, A. L. McDonald; Regtl. Sergt. Major J. D. Malaby; Regtl. Supply Sergt. R. F. Callaway; 1st Sergt. H. Y. Stribling, H. S. Venable.
To be second lieutenants of Infantry, N.G.—1st Sergt. P. Burnett, A. C. Crouch, J. J. Grimes; Sergts. F. Dillard, M. L. Whitman; 2d Lieut. S. Major, H. C. Anderson; Sergt. M. H. Dillard; 2d Lieut. S. Orr, M. B. Brooks, W. R. Dabney, M. L. Mitchell, S. G. Loring, G. S. Miles, R. E. Morrison, F. S. McCullers, J. G. Patton, Jr., H. A. Maddox, J. H. Williams, L. J. Morris, J. L. Stohart, B. C. Cox, H. D. Smith, L. Bradfield, A. R. Hutchinson, P. G. Huggins, B. F. Stovall.

123D INFANTRY.

To be first lieutenants of Infantry, N.G.—2d Lieut. J. A. Mahon, T. T. Shepard, E. H. Buck, W. H. Bethea, J. W. Black, Jr., C. J. Matthews, F. S. Pillman, G. L. Moulton, J. K. Hamill, J. F. Brauner, J. O. Murphy, H. M. Douglass; 1st Lieut. H. K. Clark; 2d Lieut. J. T. Bidwell, D. Blackmar, Jr., F. S. Balch, G. Mawborne, F. M. Crawford, H. W. Braly, J. A. Reynolds, R. H. Baker, B. L. Beall, H. B. Craig, A. D. Camarero, C. N. Churchill, W. A. Conner, H. T. Baker, S. J. Floyd.
To be second lieutenants of Infantry, N.G.—Sergts. G. G. Stimpson, R. T. Marshall; 2d Lieut. H. T. Burnett, W. R. Burns, W. R. Blair, H. N. Starnes, Jr., W. A. Hewes, H. H. Thames, L. W. Price, W. M. Rayburn, F. S. Bright, I. H. Barnwell, W. D. Crawford, G. H. Bencraft, R. M. Glenn, R. B. Ingram; Sergt. W. E. Kershaw; 2d Lieut. T. N. Hamer, D. McMahon, W. T. Green, S. Bell, G. S. Harris, J. R. Haverly, B. B. Fontaine, A. M. Doyle.

124TH INFANTRY.

To be colonel of Infantry, N.G.—Lieut. Col. W. J. Vaiden.
To be major of Infantry, N.G.—Capt. C. R. Layton.
To be captains of Infantry, N.G.—1st Lieut. W. W. Hampton, Jr., J. W. White.
To be first lieutenants of Infantry, N.G.—2d Lieut. B. F. Stone, R. L. Marsh, J. C. Byrne, J. W. Shanda, E. H. Hale, T. B. Sparkman, O. W. Drane, V. T. Covington, A. P. Buie, B. W. White, C. B. McCaughey, E. N. Stanley, B. W. Hopson, W. S. Blackmer, J. B. Leffingwell, J. E. Cassels, H. P. Cooper; 1st Lieut. T. W. Lipscomb; 2d Lieut. B. Currey, P. C. Calhoun, F. B. Bryant, E. E. Bean, T. W. Deupree, J. E. Deupree, S. S. Simmons.
To be second lieutenants of Infantry, N.G.—1st Sergt. B. E. Bushnell; Sergt. J. N. Daniel; 1st Sergt. F. E. Washburn, A. J. Register; Asst. Band Leader F. L. Holland; Sergts. A. McEachen, S. W. Meharg; 1st Sergt. W. B. Stephens; Sergts. 1st Class H. C. Hampton, E. G. Burkhead; Sergt. B. Getzoff, L. V. Nance, E. M. Giles; Corp. A. R. Pierce; Sergt. J. Prince; 2d Lieut. D. Blevins, W. H. Byington, E. P. Carter, H. A. Oster, E. P. Green, Jr., J. C. Murchison, Jr., E. Safary, H. J. Wienges.

HEADQUARTERS 56TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

To be major of Field Artillery, N.G.—Capt. L. H. Harper.
To be captains of Field Artillery, N.G.—Capt. S. H. Richardson and 1st Lieut. L. Boggs.
To be first lieutenants of Field Artillery, N.G.—1st Lieut. H. McDonald, Jr., R. G. Heard.
To be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, N.G.—2d Lieut. C. P. Llewellyn.

116TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

To be major of Field Artillery, N.G.—Capt. W. D. Hays.
To be captain of Field Artillery, N.G.—Capt. P. P. Waldrop.
To be first lieutenants of Field Artillery, N.G.—2d Lieut. J. W. Le Craw, A. W. Lackey, R. E. Poyner, W. L. Horn, L. F. Wilson, A. M. Long, W. I. Remley, I. I. Canterbury; 1st Lieut. D. Dunn, J. W. McDonnell, J. A. Mefford; 2d Lieut. A. A. Adams, T. W. Stone, C. H. Hutton, H. M. Davis, H. O. Bales, R. L. Anderson, F. I. Cherry.
To be second lieutenants of Field Artillery, N.G.—Sergts. E. B. Mosley, A. A. Rahner, T. J. Thorne; Regtl. Sergt. Major B. King; 2d Lieut. S. M. Kirkman, M. K. Bruce, D. B. McIsaac, J. M. Avent, F. W. Fowler, C. M. Durrance, R. B. Kyle, Jr., D. W. Powell, R. M. Burkhardt, L. J. Barker.

117TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

To be lieutenant colonel of Field Artillery, N.G.—Major A. Levy.
To be captains of Field Artillery, N.G.—1st Lieut. A. R. Macdonell and B. T. Townsend.
To be first lieutenants of Field Artillery, N.G.—2d Lieut. J. G. Brown, P. Norvell, H. C. Bowman, R. H. Cobb, W. A. McCreary, A. T. Kendrick; 1st Lieut. H. E. Palmer, S. W. Farnsworth; 2d Lieut. F. L. Jones, W. D. Brown, D. L. Fain.
To be second lieutenants of Field Artillery, N.G.—Sergts. J. H. Howarth, F. M. Grant; 2d Lieut. J. M. Bilderbach, R. K. Jeter, R. C. Jones, F. E. King, P. E. Kirby, D. P. Adams, J. C. Moore, J. F. Long, J. J. Larew.

118TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

To be major of Field Artillery, N.G.—Capt. F. P. McIntire.
To be first lieutenants of Field Artillery, N.G.—2d Lieut. O. M. Gresham, C. H. Ketchum, J. C. McCauley, E. D. Alexander, S. B. Coleman, R. H. Sherman, T. H. Bell, J. G. Wilson, J. F. Dwan; 1st Lieut. M. Spragins, D. M. Sensing, E. G. Riddick, M. G. Ross, R. L. Sullivan.
To be second lieutenants of Field Artillery, N.G.—Sergt. E. H. Tanner; 1st Sergt. E. H. Smart; 2d Lieut. R. L. Boyd, R. L. Cohen, E. D. Hedgecock, R. S. Cowan, W. W. Tinsley, G. B. Stephenson, W. F. Price, Jr., H. M. Fulanwider, T. E. Duncan, E. C. Walters, J. Huggins, H. W. Mooney, J. Mc-

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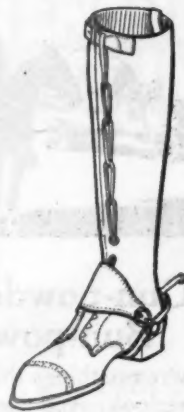
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To be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, N.G.—2d Lieut. S. A. Smith.

106TH REGIMENT ENGINEERS.

To be majors of Engineers, N.G.—Majors A. Y. Walton and C. H. Rankin.

To be captains of Engineers, N.G.—Capts. C. B. Goode, J. G. Tucker, E. W. Tompkins, G. C. Thornton, E. H. Welles, J. R. Crocker, C. A. Long, M. Nestor, H. C. Freeman.

To be first lieutenants of Engineers, N.G.—1st Lieuts. R. M. Angus, J. C. Lee, D. N. Milhan, R. R. Fisher, A. W. McWhorter, B. H. Woodruff, J. C. Stiles, H. S. McGee, J. E. Doegan, W. M. Meredith, G. D. Hardin, J. P. Holloway, V. A. Clark, J. R. King, L. Johnson, L. K. Warner.

To be second lieutenants of Engineers, N.G.—2d Lieuts. C. McCall, W. W. Owens, M. A. Hayes, A. O. Jackson, M. S. Chester, R. W. Smith, W. F. Green, J. T. Moore, R. S. Lewis, H. C. Farris, W. F. Wright.

106TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION.

To be first lieutenants of Signal Corps, N.G.—2d Lieuts. H. C. Russell and H. P. Ferris.

106TH HEADQUARTERS AND MILITARY POLICE.

To be first lieutenant of Infantry, N.G.—2d Lieut. M. Hill.

106TH AMMUNITION TRAIN.

To be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, N.G.—2d Lieut. T. H. Hart; Sergt. J. B. Wilkinson; Sergts. 1st Class W. K. Dunklin, W. A. Beckwith; Sergt. R. B. Ashe.

106TH SUPPLY TRAIN.

To be first lieutenant of Q.M. Corps, N.G.—2d Lieut. B. Seals.

106TH ENGINEER TRAIN.

To be first lieutenant of Engineers, N.G.—1st Lieut. H. D. Pape.

To be second lieutenant of Engineers, N.G.—2d Lieut. J. N. Peebles.

34TH DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

An official bulletin issued from the headquarters of the 34th Division, National Guard, Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., Nov. 12, calls attention to a number of important subjects for the benefit and efficiency of the command. This includes careless correspondence, the excessive use of envelopes, care needed in making records, and reports, etc.

As to guard duty, the bulletin says: "Attention is again called to the fact that there is a need of better instruction of the sentinels on guard. General carelessness, absence of a military carriage while on duty, neglect of proper salutes to officers, lack of knowledge as to the duties of their posts; these are some of the faults that are constantly observed."

A division library has been established, and books now available include all topics from higher mathematics and gunnery to Harold Bell Wright. Thus every taste can be satisfied.

"A great deal of mail still comes to the Camp Cody Post Office improperly addressed," says the bulletin. "It is absolutely necessary in order to insure a prompt delivery of the mail that each officer and enlisted man of this command send his proper address to all his correspondents. The following model should be followed: 'Sergt. John Smith, Co. C, 138th Regiment Inf., Camp Cody, Deming, N.M.' The old regimental designation will not be sufficient."

ONLY A VOLUNTEER.

Why didn't I wait to be drafted,
And be led to the train by a band?
And put in a claim for exemption,
Oh, why did I hold up my hand?
Why didn't I wait for the banquet?
Why didn't I wait to be cheered?
For the drafted men get all the credit,
While I only volunteered.

Nobody gave me a banquet,
Nobody said a kind word;
The puff of the engine, the grind of the wheels,
Was all the goodbys I heard.
Then off to the training camp hustled,
To be trained for the next half-year,
And in the shuffle forgotten—
I was only a volunteer.

And perhaps some day in the future,
When my boy sits on my knee,
And he asks what I did in this great war,
And his little eyes look up at me:
I will have to look back into those little eyes,
That at me so trustingly peer,
And tell him that I wasn't drafted—
That I was only a volunteer.

CORPL. THOMAS W. BAKER,
Kelly Field, Texas.

The naval dinner which it was first planned would be held in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York city on Nov. 26 is to be given in the Biltmore instead, according to an announcement by the Woman's Naval Service, Inc. The change has been made because it is expected that 1,000 persons will attend the dinner instead of the five hundred first planned for. The proceeds of the dinner will all go to the National Home Service Club No. 2 at Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue. Miss Alice Carpenter, chairman of the New York branch of the Woman's Naval Service, Inc., will be toastmaster. Arthur Pollen, British naval expert, will be guest of honor, and several American naval officers of high rank will be among the speakers.

The steamer, War Flame, 8,800 tons, built for the Cunard line, was launched recently from the Skinner and Eddy Shipyard, at Seattle, Wash., in exactly sixty-five working days after the time her keel was laid, according to the Marine News. The War Flame is the eighth steel steamer launched by the plant since the first of the year. Three more are scheduled to be launched before Dec. 31.

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A German captain of engineers has related how he once sent a green corporal and three men back with instructions to put a railroad station completely out of commission so that it could by no possible means be of use to the enemy. The corporal rejoined the command in a surprisingly short time, considering the nature of his task. The captain asked if he had carried out his instructions.

"Ja wohl, Herr Hauptmann," said the corporal, "the Russians will never be able to use that station again. You see," pointing to a large sack on his back. "I have carried away all the tickets."—London Opinion.

"Sergt. Frank Montague, who is stationed with the U.S. Marines at their League Island camp, is peeved," says a note from Philadelphia. "The sergeant weighs 360 pounds. Recently, he sent two khaki uniform blouses to the laundry that were returned to him unwashed, and

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No one can serve as military officer of the United States unless he has a thorough knowledge of the text books named below, study of which is prescribed by the General Orders of the War Department. The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

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with a notation on the laundry slip, which read: 'We don't launder wall-tents.'

Private (sadly)—Excuse me, sir, could I have a couple of hours off—to go and see my dying father?

Officer (sternly)—Dying father? Why, I left him not ten minutes ago!

Private (hastily)—Ten minutes ago! Sir, you take the bun—he's been dead seven years.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

The National Service Commission of New York city has just issued its second bulletin for the information of enlisted men in all branches of the service of the United States, and of its Allies, spending off-duty time in that city. It bears date of Nov. 15, is of pocket size, contains thirty-two pages of information useful or interest-

ing to soldiers, sailors and marines visiting New York, and has a map of Manhattan. The cover of the bulletin tells the enlisted man "Your uniform is your pass."

Sergeant (after investigation as to parentage, etc.)—Mon, ye seem to hae no qualifications for entrance into a Scottish regiment—think noo, think; hae ye nae property in Scotland?

Recruit (hopefully)—Well, yes, I have a pair of trousers at the Perth Dye Works.—*London Opinion.*

The Newark, N.J., branch of the National League for Woman's Service is about ready to open at its headquarters at Broad street and Central avenue, in Newark, a Sailors' and Soldiers' Bureau of Information, intended to be a center for visiting men of the Services while in

that city. There will be rooms offering reading and writing facilities for free use during the day and evening. Information will be kept on file as to the city of Newark, its amusements, bowling alleys, churches, baths, boarding houses, etc., and mail may be addressed in care of the headquarters. Miss Frances Hays is chairman of the local committee.

Naval Officer—I say, doesn't poor old Smith look sick! Awfully nice of you and all that, but why did you chuck him for me?

Flapper—Change of color. I'm sick of khaki.—*Passing Show.*

As they say in Canada, millions bear arms, but only the kilties bare legs.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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